IRCLAND.

Impartial Examiner:

Or the Faithful

REPRESENTER

OF. THE

Various and Manifold Misrepresentations imposed on the Roman Catholics of Ireland, in the feveral Charges laid at their Doors by the Scribblers of the Farmer's, Merchant's, and Drapier's Letters, and Charitable and Seasonable Advices, the Editors of the Magazines, and by the Printers of the Journals, Courants, Occurrences, News-Letters, Gazettes, Pamphlets, and other modern public Papers, &cc. which are daily printed.

Semper ego auditor tantum nunquamne reponam? Vexatus toties rauci Thefeide Codri, JUVEN. Sat. I.

Still shall I hear, and never quit the score. Stunn'd with hoarse Codrus Theseid o'er and o'er. DRYDEN. Translat.



DUBLIN, Printed in the Year MDCC XLVI.

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Impartial Examiner, &c.

T would be doing Injustice to the truly illustrious Body of the Lords and Commons of Ireland, to whose great Lenity the R. C. of Ireland are for ever obliged, to imagine, that they would be offended with their Countrymen, for vindicating themselves from the foulest Aspersions that could possibly be suggested: Since 'tis what is allowed to all men by the Laws of God, Nature, and Nations, and fuch only is the present purpose of this Paper, which is calculated folely against Incendiaries and Trumpeters of Sedition. who study chiefly to disturb the Peace which this Nation enjoys, while its neighbouring Mand Scotland is torn with Rebellion. There is then Reason to hope, that, as long as the R. C. of Ireland continue their Loyalty and good Behaviour, of which they exhibit daily Proofs, and it's to be reasonably supposed they will continue fo to do, that the Government, instead of persecuting them, will continue them in the free exercife of their Religion, as it has hitherto done. His Lordship the Bishop of Cloyne, in that most excellent Letter he addressed to the Clergy of his Diocese, justly gives these Sowers of Darnel the Epithet of Infidels, who, bow clamorous and vehement soever they may seem against Popery, may yet be presumed ready for a temporal Interest to embrace it, nor is it uncharitable to suppose, that those, who are inwardly of No Religion, wil be outwardly of that of the Court, what soever it be, from this Quarter much is to be feared. The faid truly worthy Prelate had so much Charity for the R. C. of his Diocese.

Diocese, that he recommends them to the merciful Guidance of the Almighty, and subscribes himself their real. Well-wisher. But the good Bishop has been very ill treated for this charitable and episcopal Behaviour; for he has been even ridiculed, though not named, in the panygerical Poem on the Farmer's Letters, printed in Faulkner's Journal of 7th of January, in which Verses his Lordship is styled a Slave, a base-born Coward, Knave, &c. Surely fuch vile Appellations only appertain to the worst of Men, and none, but such, dare represent the Bishop of Cloyne in these base and odious Colours, none but Infidels would presume to treat, in such a manner, a Gentleman of his Virtue, Education, and the high Station he deservedly holds in the Church. If then a Bishop of the Established Church of Ireland be so ill treated, audent cum talia fures, what Usage can the R.C. expect, from the defamatory Editors of these scandalous Libels, in which they daily rail against them with a Fury very unbecoming Gentlemen, who had a liberal and academical Education. Nor is the Bishop of Cloyne the only Prelate, who would suppress the Malevolence of these Calumniators, there are other Bishops in Ireland, and those of the first Rank, who express their Tenderness and Regard for the R. C. of this Nation; His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, in a pastoral Letter addreffed to his Clergy on this Occasion, plainly tells them, That it would be proper to address themselves to those of the R. C. Communion, who, as be had often told them, should be looked upon as a Part of their Flock, though not of their Congregation: And his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, in his exhortatory Letter to the Clergy subjected to him, recommends not to excite their People to all offensively against the R. C. for that they made ample Professions, and Declarations of remaining quiet, and amenable to the Government, and his Grace hopes they are in earnest. The Lord Bishop of Elphin likewise recommends to his Clergy, that they should live in a friendly Correspondence with the R. C. many of whom bave made the most solemn Professions of Duty and Loyalty to bis Majesty, and more bave declared themselves

ready to make the same; which shews, that they are to be considered as Men, who, netwithstanding their mistaken Principles in Religion, may be good Subjects to Protestant Princes, and why not? as they are now faithful Subjects to the Mahometan and idolatrous Princes in Turkey, China, and elsewhere, as the Bishop of Cloyne in his Letter * to the R. C. observes. How different are these Sentiments (of the now mentioned illustrious Princes of the Church of Ireland, which breath of nothing but of Mildness, Lenity, Peace, Concord, and Brotherly-love) from those bitter Invectives against that Church, which, by feveral very learned Divines of the Church of England, is acknowledged to be the Mother-Church, and Patriarchate of the West. Luther, in his Book against the Anabaptists, notwithstanding all his violent Declamations against the Church of Rome, yet acknowledges, that under the Papacy are many good Christian things, yea all that is good in Christianity, and that the Protestants had it from thence. I say, moreover, adds he, that under the Papacy is true Christianity, even the very Kernel of Christianity. How doth this Language square with that of styling the Church of Rome that truly beretical, godless, and apostate Church, as some haughty Declaimers lately have done; but, alas! when Passion over-rules Charity, Christianity, and even Humanity itself, what are we to expect but fuch outrageous Language? But these Writers, though Protestants, ought to remember, that they are also or should be Christians; and therefore if the modern Pampbleteers had done no more than fairly to propose their Reasons against the pretended Errors of Popery, or if they only laboured to instruct, or settle Protestants in their own Religion by sober reasoning, all this had been fair and honourable. Those of their own Communion would have applauded their Zeal, and others of a different Persuasion would have nothing to complain of in Men, who fought not to ruin the Per-

^{*} N. B. These Letters here mentioned of their Graces the Archbishops of Cashel and Tuam, and of the Lord. Bishops of Cloyne and Elphin, were reprinted in Faulkner's fournal, October the 19th, 1745.

Judgment. For Men cannot be justly blamed for standing up in Defence of a Cause, which, upon rational Motives, they judge to have Truth and Justice on its Side; but these modern Pampbleteers do manage the Cause of Religion with such Scurrility, that they appear rather as Leaders of a surious Mob, breathing nothing but Massacre and Plunder, than sober Advocates for the Christian Faith.

The ordinary Complaints on account of unfair Dealings of a less mischievous Nature, such as are the missepresentations of the R. C. Principles, to make them appear absurd and ridiculous, should never have been heard, were it not, that Silence in such a case would be eriminal; for, as the Canon Law justly observes, the Error, which is not impugned, is approved of. In order then to undeceive the Public, that the R. C. are not the most hateful upon the Earth, in their Morals and Practices, its to be observed, that the primitive Christians were not exempt from Misrepresentations; nay,

not even Jesus Christ himself.

For though it is clear, that wilful Missepresenters ought to be esteemed the common Enemies of Mankind, yet they are a very antient Race; Calumny is the Black Art which the Father of Lies tried upon the Author of the Christian Religion, setting him forth to the People as a prophane and wicked Spirit, a Breaker of the Sabbath, an Enemy to all that is facred, even to the Government, and to Cæsar, as well as to his Country, a Seducer, a Conjurer, a Traitor, a Wine-bibber, and conversant with Sinners, &c. His Precursor St. John the Raptist, notwithstanding all his Austerities, was aspersed of being possessed of an evil Spirit; and the Proto-Martyr St. Stephen was often impeached to have constantly spoken against the Almighty, Act. vii.

This vile Experiment has too often succeeded well, to be laid aside in After-times. It check'd the first Growth of the Gospel, and has been used and improved against it ever since under a religious Cover. Christia-

^{*} Error cui non resistitur, approbatur; & veritas cum minime desenditur, apprimitur, Jus Canon dist. 83. cap. Error. nity

miry no fooner appeared beyond Juden, but the Heathens represented, that a Man could not be a Christian without being a Villain, without being an Enemy to Religion, to the Laws, and to his Prince, without Idolatry, Superstition, and Treason. In fine, if the Doctrines and Morais of the first Christians had been such as they were continually represented by their Adversaries, no Monster has ever been so frightful as the Christian Religion; and if the Faith and Morals of the R. C. had really those Deformities, under which they are daily painted, I will agree with our bitterest Enemies, that it were better to be of no Religion at all than to be a Roman Catholir.

What then was commonly faid of the primitive Chriftions by their Enemies, as the most distinguishing Part of their Character, was, that they utterly denied the Godbead, as is witnessed by St. Justin in the 56th Page of the first Part of his Apologya some accused them of giving divine Honour to the Crofs, as is recorded by Minutius Felix and Terullian; others faid, they gave it to the Sun, an Afs's Head, and other things which will not bear to be mentioned; they also gave out that they bad no Men of Sense or Learning among them; that they kept the common People in Aree with Superstitious Fears, that their pretended Miracles were only Tricks or magical Enchantments; that they were Traytors to the Government, and guilty of all Evils that bappened in the State; that, in their most facred Meetings, they feasted on the Fksh their warm innocent Blood, and closed at length the barbarous Solemnity with all forts of levod and incestuous Embraces. In a Word, that they were professed knemies no to Honour and Conscience, to God and Man. All these things are attested by Tertullian, Origen, and St. Justin, &c. and justify the Truth of this Saying of Vertullion, that the Truth and the Hatred of it began together.

Nay, there are yet vall Empires in the World, in which the Golpel is as black as Popery with us, which is a melancholy Demonstration how little our Adversa-

My present Design is not to combat or weigh the Merit of the Arguments, which subsist between the R. C. and Protestants, all that can be faid of either Side is already exhausted, in the polemic Tracts written by those of each Party; the principal View now is, to remove the Prejudices daily infinuated against those of the R. C. Communion, who are as foully mifreprefented as the People of Ireland are by those of England, who thus write of Ireland, in the Present State of Great Britain and Ireland, printed at London, 1738. The People of Ireland are uncivilized, rude, barbarous, delight in Butter tempered with Oatmeal, and sometimes Flesh without Bread; but they eat it raw, having first pressed the Blood out of it, and drink down large Draughts of Ufquebagh for Digestion, reserving their little Corn for their Horses. ---- That their Dress is no less barbarous; Cows and Cattle their chief Wealth. ---- That they count it no Infamy to commit Robberies; ---- and that Violence and Murther are, in their Opinions, no ways displeasing to God: --- That they are much given to Incest, and nothing is so common among them as Divorces under pretence of Conscience. ---- That they pray for the Wolves, least they should devour them, and are overgrown with Wolves, and subject to voracious Animals; ---- and Wolves still abound in Ireland. If the Irish complain, that they are misrepresented in this Book, which is so much in repute, that 'tis printed every Year, 'tis no less certain, that the R. C. have not less reason to murmur against the many Imputations they fo wrongfully lie under; but if a Society is to be condemned for being misreprefented, the Protestants themselves will be in Disrepute, on account of the Superstitions imputed to them by the Diffenters, who impeach them with having retained feveral idle and unwarrantable Parts of Popilo Discipline; fuch as erecting of Churches, dedicating them to Saints, and placing the Cross on the tops of them; in having Altars, Surplices, Organs, Singing-Boys, the Anthems, Te Deums; and that the Common-Prayer-Book is a bungling Imitation of the Mass-Book: Their Church-government

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by Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Prebendaries, Deacons, &c. the making of the Sign of the Cross, and the Ceremony of God-fathers and God-mothers in Baptism, the Administration of Confirmation, the Churching of Women. the Burial Prayers, the whole Order of Matrimony, the Consecration of Churches, the anointing of Kings, and the like superstitious and idolatrous Ceremonies, which they practife, and borrowed from their Popilh Ancestors, renders them equally guilty with the Papifts; thus Dr. Middleton, p. 70, 71. Several Writers of the Church of England write equally contemptible of all the Diffenting Protestant Churches For Mr. Lefty, in p. 222. of his Treatife of Private Judgment and Authority, writes thus. The Diffenters have no Commission or Succession to flew: They have thrust themselves as Guides upon the Road towards Heaven upon their own Heads, not above 140 Years in utter Contempt and Opposition to all the Guides of God's Appointment from the Days of the Apostles, w Whence he concludes, that they have no Authority at all, either to preach the Word, or administer the boly Sacraments, or to bless in his Name. These Investives are despised by Diffenters, whose Parallel of the Church of England with that of Rome Whatever Effect in might have with regard to them, would excite no other Motions, in the Minds of Church Protestants, than those of Indignation and Contempt; and the fame would be their Dispositions in regard to the abfurd and ridiculous Invectives daily cast on the R. G. it they made use of the same Weights and Measures in their Case, as in their own.

These fiery Zealots, who, in every Raper, most virulently declaim against the R. G. are not content with Endeavours to make them appear ridiculous in their Fairb, but also, by Forgery and Sandal, render them the most odious Creatures upon Earth, by painting their Morals and Practices in the very blackest Colours, so that, considering with what Industry these Defamers Misrepresentations of the R. C. have spread among the common People, it can be attributed to no-

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thing elfe, but a special Providence, on the one hand. and the wife Judgment of the truly Excellent the Lord-Lieutenant CHESTERFIELD, and the moderate Temper of the Honourable PRIVY-COUNCIL, and both Houses of PARLIAMENT, on the other, that the R. C. are not torn to pieces, or stoned, as they walk the Streets; whether this was the Christian Design of these charitable Libellers, GOD only knows. However to shew that the Matter is not over-strained, some few of the numerous Mifrepresentations cannot be better refuted, than by fetting them down; for it would do too great Honour to reply or answer such Virus lence or Slander. Surely nothing but the Father of Lies could instigate these Libellers, who impugn the known Truth, by obtaining fuch vile and monstrous Practices on R. C. that none but Mad-men could give into fuch egregious Errors as here are fet down but those whose Faith and Morals lie under the Injustice of public Censure, may comfort themselves with this Reflection; that nothing was ever more contemptible than Religion was in its greatest Purity, and that what our Bleffed Redeemer faid to his Followers, Lake xxi. 17. You shall be hated by all Men for my sake, was not confined to the Apostolical Age; for Thuth always was, and always will be adious to the Infincere, as appears most confpicuously from Primate Ulber, who, though a very learned and grave Prelate, published a Traff, lately reprinted! as a Six penny Pamphlet, in which he would ender your to impose on the Public fo glaring an Untruth, that the Religion introduced by St. Patrick into Ireland, and which was professed by the ancient Bishops, Priests, Monks, and other Christians there, was, to the main Points of Doctrine, the very fame in Substance with that Religion which is now, by Royal Authority, established in Great Britain and Ireland. How inconsistent is this with the Primate's own Account of St. Patrick in his Primordiis, where he owns, that Saint to bave received? bis Mission from Pope Celestine the First, which is an Indication of his owning the Pope's Supremacy; for if the Roman Pontif had not a Jurisdiction over Ireland in Spirituals, why would be commission the Venerable Missionary,

or why would the zealous Prelate, who was well skilled in the Laws of the Church, accept of Faculties from Gelestine, if His Holiness had not Power to give them? There is no mention of confulting of Kings in regard to his Preaching, nor was he employed by them in this Charge: which shews, that Temporal Princes then bad not Supremacy in Spirituals. Why did the Apostle of Ireland receive some Particles of the Bones of St. Peter, St. Steven, and other Saints, as his Biographers do records if Reliques were not held in Veneration in that Age, which was the fifth Century, and confequently when the Adverfaries of the Church of Rome own that the was in her Purity and Sunshine, and had not fallen into the sincepretended Errors; the receiving of those facred Prefents is a Conviction of our Patron's invoking of Saints, and paying a Deference to their mortal Remains. His celebrating of Mass, and that, in this very City of Dublin, as Primate Ulber himself mentions; and the facred Viaticum, a Popish Term so often mentioned in the Narrative of his Life, an Instance of his believing in the Real Presence and Transubstantiation. His building of Monasteries, and veiling of Nuns, so many Arguments in favour of Religious Houses, which after were suppressed. His Book of Confession, which is reputed by the celebrated Critic Tiltemon * to be the Saint's genuine Work, and truly worthy of his being its Author; a Vindication, that Confession was then practifed. And his Trast of the Three Habitations. shews, that he believed in a third Place. But, for the present, I will wave the Disingenuity of this great Man, who delerved a more defensible Cause, and will take a transient Glimpse of those enormous and extravagant Untruths, attributed by the modern Pamphleteers to the Roman Catholics.

^{*}Tome XVI. p. 452. ART. 11. p. 455, & 732. Note 2. And as such is published by the Learned and Ingenious Jesuits Henschenius and Papebrochius, the exact Continuators of the Judicious and Accurate Bolandus, in their Appendix to the Apostle of Ireland's Life, Act. Ss. Mart. Tom. 2. ad 17 Mart.

'Tis a Tenet imposed on the R. C. not to keep Faith with Heretics; to depose and murther Princes. ---- Popery is deemed an Enemy to common Sense and Learning, (though Harris, in the 426th Page of his Hiftory of the Bishops of Ireland, styles David Routh, titular Bishop of Offory, a Learned but Bigotted Papift, which is a monstrous Paradox.) Her Worship is stigmatized as superstitious and idolatrous; her Doctrines deemed destrucive, and her Principles bloody, and encouraging of Idleness; and that many brave Men are lost to their Country by a popish Education, (according to the nameless Editors of the History of the County of Down Pamphlet, p. 17, 19.) and their exact Conformity between Popery and Paganism; that Satan out-did himself when he invented Popery, which, in many Points, are more absurd and abominable than the Doctrine of Mahomet, the Turks and Saracens; and that the Fifth of November ought to be a Calendar Feast as long as the Twenty-fifth of December, that Protestants may have a yearly Conviction, that Popery is the most flagitious of all Religions, and bloody Papists the most detestable of Men, according to Mr. Sutcliffe's Survey of Popery. They believe, according to the Author of a Book written for the Use of a Lady, to preserve ber from the Danger of Popery, that the Gospel is but a Fable of Christ; that the Pope may check when he pleases the Epistles of St. Paul, and control any thing avowed by the Apostle. That Whoredom is allowed all the Year long, and another Sin, not to be mentioned, for June, July, and August. That the Bishop of Rome is a God; that there is not any Sin but may be indulged, and scarce a known Sin but there is a Market-price, and at a Market-rate it may be committed at pleasure. The Author of a Protestant's Resolutions, shewing his measons why he will not be a Protestant, in which two-peny Libel is epitomized the very Marrow of many Volumes of Misrepresentations, among which he affirms, that the Protestants being Adversaries to the Church of Rome, ber popish Sons owe her nothing but Ruin and Destruction, and the vilest Means they can use for that End are meritorious and glorious, Page 27, 28. That they make Perjury, in this Case, not only blameless but necessary; and

that Breach of Oaths is no less with them than a Virtue, or necessary Duty, in many Cases, Page 28. That, by the faid Decrees of their Councils, they must be forsworn, if they will not be excommunicated; and that one, who takes the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance fins mortally, not if be takes these Oaths, for that their Priests may dispense with them, but if he keeps them; whence he concludes, that no Papist can give any Security which may be trusted, that Protestants shall enjoy any thing which is in their Power to deprive them of, Page 28, 29. That their Religion has laid such strong Bonds on them, to break all Bonds that may favour Protestants, that it leaves no Hopes of Salvation to them, who will not, at their Death, take the greatest Untruth, upon their Salvation, if the Catholic Cause may be belped by it, p. 29. That their very Principles of Religion bind them to obferve no Faith, or Truth, or common Honesty with those whom they account Heretics, p. 30. That Papists, who are executed for real Treasons, and Murders, deny them at their Death, being over-awed by their mriests, ibid. That Hundreds of Papists are executed in Ireland every Year for Murders, Thefts, &c. yet, when they come to die, take it, upon their Salvation, that they are innocent of the Fast they die for, as the Children unborn, p. 31. And that for shedding of Blood, the Papal Rome exceeds the Heathen Rome, p. 34. To these Misrepresentations a few more may be added out of the Catechism, truly representing the Doctrines and Practices of the Church of Rome, -p. 34. that the Papists worshipped Images of Christ, and his Saints, as if there present, and whoever thinks otherwise among them is accursed. That the Roman Pontif is Antichrist, or the bornisted Beast mentioned in the Apocalypse. That they pray directly to the Cross, and exclude all others from the Hopes of Salvation, besides those who are within the Pale of her Commnnion. They know no Reason for the Religion they profess; they are over-ruled by Authority, and are forced to Submit their Belief to such Points as are contrary to their Reason. They are deprived of the Word of God, and kept in miserable Ignorance of their Duty both to God and their Neighbour. The Popish Priests impose on their Laity with

with Crabs and Frogs, for the Souls coming out of Purgatory on the Anniversaries of the Dead, &c. That Iransubstantiation is impossible to GOD; and Popery inconfiftent with Liberty, Reason, and Christianity, &c. &c. Good God, what a Character is this! Nay, a Character of Christians drawn by the Pens of Christians; is not this cloathing R. C. as Heathers did the primitive Christians, in Bear-skins, to set Dogs after them to tear them in pieces, and, by the Dint of down-right Slander, to expose them to the Hatred and Fury of a merciless Populace on the first Occasion that shall present itself? They are represented as a Knot of the most profligate Villains upon the Earth; nay, worse than Turks, Jews, Pagans, or those who adore the Devil; they are described as Men taught, by the Principles of their Religion, to observe neither Truth, Faith, nor common Honesty with Protestants; as Men thirsting after Blood, making a Practice of dying with Lies in their Mouths, dispensing with unlawful Oaths, looking upon Perjury, and Breach of Oaths, as Virtues, and necessary Duties in many Cases; and, finally, seeking nothing fo much as the Destruction of Protestants by all the foulest Means the Devil can suggest.

Francis Joy, in his Belfast News-Letter and General Advertiser of October the 29th, 1745, has published in his News the following Rates of Absolution, here set down as a further Illustration of the Disingenuity of modern Pamphleteers, which cannot but surprise any candid or impartial Reader, and evince how truly applicable to them is that Saying of the Psalmist, that Unjust Men make their own Stories; but, what they say, is

not.

ABSOLUTIONS.

A CONTRACT TO SERVICE AND SERV	l. s. d.
For Sacrilege committed by a Layman,	0 10 6
For a Priest who detains the holy Things h has taken from the Church,	e}0 10 6
For him who reveals Confession,	0 10 6
For him who lies with Women in the Church	h, o og o
For wilful Perjury,	0 09 0
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Rome, and visit the Apostolic See,	nane
For the Husband, or Wife, who, in the Morn-2	Tor kill
ing, find their Infant dead with them,	1000
For a Woman with Child; that, by any mede-2	For U
cinal Drink, destroys it in the Womb,	07 6
For a Layman, or a Clergyman, that keeps a	For Inc
Concubine, China Concubine	4016
For him who defiled a Virginia 1 Maria . In Law 2	Fortall
For him who lies with his Mother. Sifter	99,0
For him who lies with his Mother, Sifter, Sodmother, or any Kingwoman,	0716
For Robbery or fetting Fire to a House	water.
For forging Letters testimonial, or witnessing	100
fuch Forgery, and only in a state of	106
physician in the past the state of the state	04.0
For forging the Pope's Hand, or Letters A-	1 42 57 3 4 11
politolical, modern or pun succession sale sale	07:0
For him that gets a Benefice by a feigned?	19/4-3191
Title, and a false Oath to bind it,	009.6
For a QUEEN adopting of a Child is rated at	300 l.
which Sum was paid for the Adoption of the	Infant,
whose Son is now plundering in Scotland:	CO CL
there was add to was at the section of a good	17/19/2019

The Penances practifed in the R. C. Church are quite different from the Pecuniary Mulets above-mentioned; and, to shew how unjust the Charge is, I will extract some Penances out of the Body of the Canon Law, p, 3. the Decree Gratian.

CANONICAAL PENANCES.

For Apostacy, ten Years Penance.

Eor having exercised the Art of Divination, seven Year's Penance.

For having violated the Fidelity and Homage promised to one King or Sovereign, Penance during his whole Life in a Monastery. For having fworn by GOD's holy Name without Thought, seven Days on Bread and Water.

For having done any servile Work on the Sunday, three

Days on Bread and Water.

For having injured one's Parents, three Years Penance.

For having procured Abortion after forty Days Pregnancy, three Years Penance.

For killing a Man, Penance for Life.

For Theft, besides Restitution, three Years Penance.

For Usury, three Years Penance, one of which must be on Breed and Water.

For Incest with two Sisters, Penance for Life.

For Adultery in a Woman, ten Years Penance.

For false Witness, seven Years Penance.

For Forgery, Penance during Life.

For false Weights, besides Restitution, twenty Days on Bread and Water.

'Tis allowed, that, in the Camera, there is a Table of Fees for Dispensations, the Money whereof is employed in charitable Uses, to redeem Captives, to wage War against Turks and Saracens, and to support Christians in the Holy Land; but no Fees were ever paid for Absolution, no fuch pecuniary Mulc's are to be found in the Rituals, or in Books of Casuistry, nor can one be pointed out, even among the Converts from Popery, who decry'd it most, to shew the Sincerity of their Conversion, ever seriously advanced, that they paid Money for Ab-Solution; on the contrary, 'tis Simony, of the very first Magnitude, to give or receive Money for Absolution; and the Popes, in their Indults, and Publication of Indulgences and Jubiles, do most Jolemnly and strictly prohibit the receiving of any kind of Money whatfoever, under any Pretence that may be; and if, to the contrary, any is received, both the Absolution and Indulgence is, ipfo facto, null and void. all believes waive

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[To be continued.]

THE EXAMINER.

Ames Esdal has published in his News-Letter, of the 12th of last February, and continued in his Paper of the 21st of faid Month, Extracts out of a very seasonable Pampblet (as this Ape of the Prince of Puffs terms it) of good Sense and Knowledge, for what he knows of either, it being uncommon with blind Men to judge of Colours. This Pamphlet is intituled, An Enquiry bow far Papifts ought to be treated as good Subjects, and bow far they are chargeable with these Tenets commonly imputed to them. The Enquirer accuseth "the Roman-Catholics of ador-" ing Reliques, worshipping of Images, and praying to "Saints, whom they invoke as Deputy-Deities, generally in the fame high devotional Strain; and fuch " divine Invocation implying a divine Prerogative to " relieve and fave the Invoker, is a Declaration of Dei-"ty in the Person invoked; it is therefore Idolatry " when made to any Being except the supreme. They " ascribe godlike Power to their most ridiculous Re-" liques, Stocks, and Stones, old Iron, Bones, Nails, " and Hair, by making them work Miracles, heal the " Sick, raise the Dead, and exert the like Acts and At-" tributes of Omnipotence. Neither do they pray to " their Saints as only Mediators and Intercessors with God. --- They pray to them directly, and for what " none but the Godhead can grant, all the Bleffings of this Life and the next. This is all obvious in their " Breviaries and Catechisms, where Prayers are framed " immediately to the Saints, and as high and rapturous as to God himself. --- No Papist but treat the Virgin " Mary beyond the Quality of a Creature, and with all " the awful Epithets of a Deity. They all pray to and. " worship her. They implore her in Form, to deliver them from Sin, to protect them from Evil, and to receive them at the Hour of Death; is not this treat"ing of her as a fovereign Deity? Did the blindest Heathens ever apply such Strains of Adoration to any of their Deities, even to the Highest of all, Jupiter

" Optimus Maximus?

"Tis Idolatry to worthip the Virgin Mary at all, and "tis known that Roman Catholicks do, which is e-" nough to fix the Charge of Idolatry on them. There " are Popist Prayer-Books invoking of the Virgin Mary to command her Son in Terms, Impera Filio tuo. Nor can the Roman Catholics deny, but they worship Saints and Angels? Since 'tis the Practice " of their Church to invoke the dead Saints, and to reverence their Reliques. --- Nay, out of the vileft " among the dead Men they chuse their heavenly Protectors and Idols. The implacable Traytor Becket " had infinitely more Worship and Oblations paid him " than all the heavenly Host of Heaven, even than " Jest's Christ. ---- Indeed for many Centuries, con-" fummate Madness, or confummate Villany, was the " chief Recommendation to Saintship, and the blackest " Character upon Earth the Roman Pontiffs prefumed " to furnish Heaven with such Rivals to the Deity, as " were too infamous to live among Men. It is certain, " that many, who had adorned Gibbets, or deferved "them, helped to swell the Roman Calendar, and were " complimented with a Seat on the Right Hand of "God, with the Title of his chief Favourites and " Counfellors.

"A few Words and Grimaces of the Priest makes a "Waser a God, while to Taste, and Touch, and Sight, and Smell, 'tis still a Waser, a manifest Composition

of Flower and Water. But the Roman Catholics are damned if they believe Demonstrations; these very

"Particles of Water and Flower are, in spite of Demonstration, changed in an instant, without the least

"Alreration, into the whole Body of Jesus Christ; and though there be but one Jesus, he is multiplied into

" Millions every Day, ---- At this rate a Priest has Power over God himself; and more Power than

"God himself can have; for God cannot reconcile "Contra-

Contradictions, nor convert Bread into Flesh and " Blood whilft it continue to be Bread. There never was fuch an impudent Imposture in all the Visions and Chimera's of Paganism! The many Transformations of Vitshum, God of the Indian Bramins, into a Fish, a Hog, a Lion, a Bramm, a flying Horse, are credible Impossibilities compared to Transubstan-" tiation, the highest Affront to the Eyes and Reason of Man, and the most shocking Indignity to the Deity ever offered or invented by the most daring

Impostors known among Men.

"The Almighty wants not the Interpolition of a "Priest; he can pardon, if he will, even the Impenitent. All the Use of a Priest to a Sinner dying or, " living is, to exhort him to repent; an Office to be performed by any Relation or Friend. The Reverend Faith-makers of the Council of Trent, have decreed Absolution from a Priest to be a judicial Act, " that it is final and peremptory; a most blasphemous " Decree, diverting the Almighty of his Prerogative, " and conferring it upon a Prieft. The Fathers of that "Council were chiefly the Pope's Implements and Ree gifters, and they conveyed the Holy Ghoft, from time to time, from Rome to Trent in a Portmanteau. " --- Popisto Dispensations to deceive Protestants are not new things. The ablest Missionary is defy'd to " convert any sensible and well-informed Protestant to Popery, without deceiving him. He dare not tell " all, nay, not to Papifts .--- Few Papifts know, that "tis another decreed Point and Doctrine of the Church " of Rome, that, in performing the Office of the Sacra-" ment, the Words, Gesture, and Operations of the " Prieft, however full and formal they be, are yet of " no Effect without his Intention accompanying them. " No, the most momentous Ordinance of Religion is in-" valid, and none, unless the Priest makes it so, by in-" tending it to be fo. The eternal Fate then of im-"mortal Souls depend upon his Caprice; an impious " or a revengeful Priest (both very common Charac-" ters) may damn his whole Flock. Is not this repre-" fenting C 2

" fenting that good GOD as a terrible Tyrant to his "Creatures, and a Confederate with cruel Impostors? " --- Thus high is the Power of Priests carried in that godless, that apostate Church, where 'tis safer to be a Traytor, a Sodomite, a Poisoner, an Assassin, than to " follow Christ and Conscience, in Opposition to Fraud and Idolatry. ---- There is a Rate for Sins fixed in " Office of the Rota at Rome; the Pope makes a Mar-" ket of the Sins and Souls of Men, and his Priefts, his " Brokers and their own, retail Pardon for a Price to " Sinners, and their Heirs. --- The scandalous Traffic " of Indulgences fold openly by the Pope's infamous Agents, the ftrolling Friars, living in Debauchery, pra-" Ctifing all Frauds, and Falshoods to cheat People of "their Money, and, by fuch tempting Baits as the " Pope's infallible Receipts for Salvation, they are fold in Parcels to the best Bidders; and, to make the most " of the Bargain, popular begging Friars are hired to extol their fublime Excellency, as infallible Paffports to Heaven, and to revile and frighten all, who hefitate a Moment to fave their Souls by so cheap a " Commodity."

Surely one would imagine, that the Enquirer has play'd Booty to dishonour the Protestant Cause, under pretence of writing for it. For though libelling and barefaced Slander may go down with the very Dregs and Scum of the People, yet all sober, thinking Men cannot but be most highly scandalized at it, because it will be apt to make Men conclude, that the Cause will admit of no better Desence. A good Cause stands in no need of dishonourable Ways to maintain itself, not only disdains the ordinary little Artifices of Fallacy and Misrepresentation, but utterly abhors to receive any Assist-

Eldal not only published the above polite Enquiry, but also Advice to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, wherein he exhorts them to follow the Example of the Lord K---gs---d, or Kingsland; what has he done, that any R. C. would refuse? He took the Oath of Allegiance, and is there a R. C. in Ireland, who would refuse it?

ance from the vile Hands of Untruth and Slander.

But the Adviser seems to insinuate, that his Lordship has done something more, which he cannot prove, perhaps he may be brought to an Account on the Return of this Nobleman, who, though a Roman Catholic, yet is a Peer unattainted.

The faid News-Printer, in his Paper of the 7th of March, might have supplied it better with Essays out of the Gentleman's Magazine, as 'tis not printed here, than with Extracts out of Archbishop King's State of the Protestants of Ireland under King James the Second; which Piece the Author penn'd in his juvenile Years, for Preferment after the Revolution; but wrote with fuch Hurry and Precipitation, that he took feveral things on the oral Information of some, who, having not the most strict Regard to Truth, betrayed the Author into many Mistakes, which were more than sufficiently exposed and cenfur'd by Dr. Manby, Dean of Derry, and Dr. Charles Lefly, both eminent and learned Protestant Divines of the Church of England, in the respective Remarks they publish'd on said bistorical Trast; and gave the Author so much Confusion, in pointing out so many notorious Untruths, manifest Contradictions, false Suppositions, wrong Quotations, foolish Banters, and reviling Language, of which faid Historian was so well convinced, that, instead of justifying his Assertions, or of making any Reply, did all in his Power to call in, and suppress as many Copies of faid Book as he could lay his Hands on; nor is it to be wondered, fince he forgot even common Civility in said Book, in which he styl'd the Duke of Tyrconel, Lying Dick Talbot, who fignalized himself for Bigotry; Sir Alexander Fitton, Lord High Chanceller of Ireland, a Renegado to his Religion and Country, taken out of Jail, being convicted for Forgery, not only at Westminster Hall and at Chester, but fined for it by the Lords in Parliament; Nugent, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, a Man who had never made any Figure at the Bar, whose Father had lost his Honour and Estate for being a principal Actor in the Rebellion 1641. Sir Steven Rice, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, a profligate Fellow, noted for nothing but Gaming, &c. Doth

Doth fuch feurrilous Language become any grave me-

derate Man, much less a Divine.

The execrable Maxims and impious Tenets fo unjustly imputed to the Roman Catholics, they most for lemnly disclaim; on the contrary, they are bound to do by others as they would be done by; it is unlawful for them to do evil that good may come of it; and they firmly hold Perjury, in all cases what soever, to be a most damnable Sin; nor can the taking of unlawful Oaths be dispensed with by any Power on Earth, which cannot discharge any Duty to which the Law of God or Nature obligeth. Faith, Justice, Truth, and Honesty are Duties to all Mankind by the Laws of God and Nature, and R. C. are bound to pay Allegiance to their lawful Sovereigns, let their Religion be what it will. These are the Morals taught by the Roman Catholic Church; they are the moral Principles I have always heard to have been taught, and I think I am not entirely ignorant of the Principles of that Religion. I have lived in some Popish Kingdoms, and have conversed with Roman Catholics, and peruled their Books; yet I declare folemnly, and I declare it without any Equivocation, or mental Reservation, to which I am a hearty Enemy, that I have never, in my whole Life, heard any of the above-mentioned execrable Maxims, which the modern Libellers lay fo boldly to the Roman Catholic Charge; taught by any of her Communion; but, it may be, that the Prejudices which they sucked in their Education may excuse them, and that they never conversed with any R. C. either at home or abroad. Let them then first enquire of numberless Irish Protestants, who in the Wars have ferved either in France or Flanders, where they were Prisoners of War: Let them ingenuously acknowledge their Treatment from the French Papifts, (which are owned to be the most generous of all Enemies): and can they refuse to own, that the Sick and Wounded Protestants were not as carefully looked after, as if they had been in their own Hospitals? Nay, whether the Religious Houses of both Sexes had not the same Bowels of Compassion for them, and were not as forward to relieve

lieve their Wants as if they had been R. C.? Surely none, who ever had been at Paris, or heard of it, but knows, or at least was informed of the godlike Foundations of the Hôtel Dieu, the Charity, the Convalescents, the Pitie, the Quinze-Vingts for the Blind, the Hospitaliers, the Foundlings, the Incurables, &c. &c. All which Receptacles are not confined to Roman Catholics. but extend to Protestants, nay, to those who claim not a Title to Christianity, such as Turks, Jews, Atheists, and Deifts, without Exception, daily benefit by these charitable Foundations, as many worthy Protestants of this Metropolis, and those of the first Rank, can attest; and does this look like thirsting after the Blood of Protestants, or feeking their Destruction by all Means possible? Yet no Man can doubt, but these Papists acted, and act now, according to the Principles of their Religion, nor no Turks treat Christians in this manner, though the modern Pampbleteers will needs have R. C. to be worfe than Turks; but, it feems, they took not a View of Halland, where there is a mixed Society of Protestants and Roman Catholics, which latter are very numerous in all the great Forons of Trade, there they will find great Number of R. C., as well Officers as common Soldiers, employed in Protestant Armies, with as much Fidelity and Zeal as the best Protestants in Ireland. Nay, the late King William, when Prince of Orange, had so great an Opinion of his Dutch Catholic Troops, and reposed so great a Trust in their Loyalty, that he brought several Thousands over with him to England, and afterwards to Ireland, to fight against a Popish Prince, then on the Throne of Great Britain and Ireland; and unless the Dutch Popish Troops had been more faithful to their Protestant Prince, than some English and Ir sh Protestant 2 roops were to their Popish King, the Revolution had never happened; for the Dutch Catholic Troops knew nothing of any dispensing Power, even when they came to fight for Protestants against a Popish Prince. On the contrary, they knew the Principles of their Religion obliged them to be faithful to their lawful Masters, though

of a different Religion, and therefore acted accordingly. But did all the English Protestant Troops follow their Example? How furprifingly partial are Men in feeing Motes in their Neighbours Eyes, yet cannot fee Beams in their own? In Germany, Switzerland, and Holland, Catholicks and Protestants live united together in the common Bonds of Commerce and civil Society. Foras it was never faid, but that the Protestants in these Countries find the same Faith, Truth, and Honesty from the R. C. they deal with, as from those of their own Communion, which would be morally impossible, if the very Principles of their Religion taught them the contrary. Nay, the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland are actually engaged in most strict Alliances with the Emperor, Kings of Holland, Sardinia, and Portugal; and will the modern Libellers have the Boldness to tell the Ministry, that they are confederated with a Pack of perfidious Rascals, who are bound, by the Principles of their Religion, to observe neither Faith, Truth, nor common Honesty with Protestants; and if 1 appeal to the Judgment of any fober Protestant in Ireland, who is acquainted with their R. C. Neighbours, if many among them are not remarkable for Sobriety and Virtue, for Justice in paying their Debts, for Hospitality to their Neighbours, and Charity to all without Diftinction of Protestants or Papists; and are there not R. C. Lords, Gentlemen, Merchants, Farmers, Drovers, Doctors, Surgeons, Tradesmen, and Shopkeepers in this Kingdom, who are reputed by Protestants themselves as honest, conscientious, and upright in their Dealings as any whatfoever? which furely is not acting like Men deftitute of Faith, Truth, and common Honesty.

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[To be continued.]

THE EXAMINER.

There are feveral Protestant Servants in R. C. families, and feveral R. C. Servants in Pofts of the greatest Trust in Protestant Families; also R. C. and Protestants frequently marry together; let then Enquiry be made how Protestant Sevants are treated by their R. C. masters? and how R. C. Servants behave themselves in Protestant Families? And if R. C. Women make not as ducreet, as virtuous, as faithful Wives to their Protestant Hufbands? Or whether R. C. Hufbands treat not their Protestant Wives with as much Honour, Tenderness, and good Manners as Protestants themselves? As there are Good and Bad of all Perfwafions, Badness ought not to be attributed to any, fince the Religion of each and every Sect reinforces that Maxim of the Law of Nature. to decline Evil, and to do Good; the evil Actions therefore of particular Protestants and Papists hurt not the Religion of either, while their Religion disclaim such Procedure, That there should be many wicked Papists, is not owing to their Religion, but for the not observing of it, or rather their not having any. 'Tis notorioully known, that (a few Protestant Nonjurors excepted) that the R. C. in Ireland have suffered grievously by refusing Oaths, rather than incur the Guilt of being perjured. No Man can be so great a Stranger to the Laws of Ireland, as not to know, that taking certain Oaths qualifies a Man, in the Eye of the Law, for any Preferment, Military or Civil; as the Army, the Navy, the Bar, &c. In a Word, for any Place, of Honour, Profit, or Trust. So that if the R. C. of Ireland had but Consciences large enough to fwallow a few Oaths, they might not only deliver themselves in a trice from the innumerable Vexations they he under, but enjoy all the Advantages of free-born Subjects, and be upon an equal footing with the best Protestant in this Nation; and why do they do. it, if their Church can dispense with Perjury? Tis such an unintelligible Riddle, that neither Reason nor Reli-NUMB. IV. gion

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gion can account for it. If then the modern Libellers be as little able to prove the Errors in the R. C. Faith, as the Immoralities laid to their Charge, it may be with Truth faid, that they made their own Stories, but, what

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they say, is not.

The Imputation of falle Oaths to the R. C. is but a dull Compliment to those who desert her, and embrace the Church of England: It seems to infinuate, as if it would not be fafe to confide in them; for though they have taken the Oaths, yet their old Religion makes this not only a blameless, but necessary Perjury; nay, a Virtue, or necessary Duty; --- and that one, who has taken these Oaths, fins mortally, not for taking of them, (because the Priests may dispense with) but if they keep them. --- The R. C. are impeached with not keeping Faith with those of a different Perswasion; and for the Support of this, are alledged the Facts of John Hus and Jerome of Prague. But supposing these historical Inculcations genuine, it can only but be concluded at most, that fome R. C. do not keep Faith. And this can be retort ed on some Protestants, who swore Allegiance to King James the Second, and yet forfeited it, when they thought the Church of England was in Danger, in order to preferve her. Would it be fair or just to reproach all Protestants, that some R.C. of Ireland often do murmur, that the Articles of Limerick are not punctually observed; or that some Protestant Officers of England or Ireland were not exact to their Promises, when they made their Escape after being taken Prisoners, and had the Liberty of the City or Town on their Parole. Many are the Examples of English and Irish R. C. Fidelity to the present Royal Family. Out of several, which, for Brevity's sake, are omitted, the following Instances may suffice: Abbe Strickland, Doctor of the Sorbonne, and the late Bishop of Namure, though bred, for most part of his time, at St. Germains, when King James's Court was there kept, and was Foster-brother to the Chevalier, he often visited his present Majesty at St. James's, and was graciously received there; nor is it to be wonh

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dered, fince he took great Pains to propose to the R. C. of England, to subscribe to a Formulary of Allegiance there; other titular Bishops, who officiate in England, joined him therein. Nor is it so long since the Death of the late Earl of Waldegrave, natural Nephew to the Chevalier, educated in Paris (under the Tuition of John Farrely Doctor of the Sorbonne, and late Principal of the Irish College in said City) and a professed Roman Catholic for the better Part of his Life, till employed by the Court of England, which honoured him with her Embassy to France; a little before he died he called his Friends about him, and acquainted them, that tho' he had disguised his Sentiments in regard to the Change he made in Religion, yet he purposed to dye in the Communion of the Church of Rome, and to receive her Sacraments; yet at the same time called the Almighty to witness, that he never violated the Allegiance he swore to his present Majesty, or prejudiced in the least his Interest.

The Hiftory of Colonel Henry Luterel, Brigadier Devenish, Governor of Coutray, and several Priests in Ireland, who took the Oath of Allegiance to the present Establishment, are so recent, that they need not much Illustration; yet these Gentlemen lived and died Members of the Church of Rome; not to mention Captain Talbot of the County of Wexford, who took lately the French Prizes for the Merchants of London. These Gentlehen were not lost to their Country, nor to the Protestant nterest by Popish Education, as the Editors of the County of Down, in the 19th Page thereof, do infinuate of R. C. by instancing the valiant Behaviour of Ligonier's Horse at Detingen, which they observe from the English News-Papers; great Authority indeed! For these Writers can kill, and restore to Life again; they can magnify and decry at Pleasure, as they are commanded by those who hire them. Ireland is truly come to a low Ebb, when her Glory is to be revived by English News-Papers; but fince they are of fuch Authority, t ought not to be forgot what they are pleafed to mention, viz. that though the Musqueteres and Gendarmes were, for the most part, cut to pieces, yet they behaved

behaved like so many Gefars and Alexanders, notwithstanding their being R. C. As also did the Spaniards. who were engaged with Admiral Matthews, tho' they were defeated. Were not the Mareschals Turain, Villars, and Berwick great Generals, though Members of the Church of Rome? From whence may be gathered, that Courage is not the Effect of Religion, fince there are Cowards of a l Perswasions. Moreover, generally speaking, Soldiers are not overstocked with Religion, they oftner plunder than build Churches. These Editors were not well acquainted with Ligonier's Regiment, or would not have been so hasty in advancing, that they were mostly of the County of Down, and other Parts of Ulster; for there were more of the other Provinces, many of them not only descended from Popish Parents, but several of themfelves educated and professed, not many Years ago, the R. C. Religion, which recommends not Idleness, nor hinders Labour nor Industry, as the Editors of the County of Down charge them, in the 18th Page of their historical Tract, to take notice of which is doing too much Honour, fince 'tis already in fo much Difrepute, not only on this fcore, but on feveral other Accounts, in themfelves manifeftly false and erroneous, or very impersect, as appears from the ridiculous Account of the Quadrupeds especially. Another great Mistake is, adopting Dean Richardson of Belturbet's Opinion, concerning round Towers having been built for the Habitations of Anchorets, who lived on the Tops of them, p. 221. But Ecclesiastical History points out no such Practice, except only Simeon called the Stylite, whose Example was never followed in Ireland, as can be found in Irish Story; for, how was it possible, that these religious Solitaries could live on the tops of round Towers, in which there is not the least Remains that ever Stairs were for them to ascend or descend? How could Food be adminiftered to them? Or, how could they affift at Divine Service? with a whole Train of other Inconveniencies. which suffice to enervate and explode this Opinion, as the most absurd and ridiculous that ever was started.

Sir Tho. Molyneux, in his Discourse published at the End of Boat's Natural History, p. 210. printed in the Year 1726, accounts for these Tower-Buildings after a far better and more probable Way, in deeming them Belfries or Steeples. Nay the Anachoretical Cells now remaining of St. Dolough's near Dublin, and St. Fechin's at Four in the County of Westmeath, where, not much above Twenty Years ago, died the last Solitary, the Reverend Mr. George Flemming, who quitted the pastoral Cure of Caftle-Town-Delvin to become there a Recluse, plainly indicates, that the Anchorets lived not on the tops of

them round Towers, as Dr. Richardson imagined.

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Their Monastical Account of this County is as imperfect and diffatisfactory, as it is too brief; but these Anonymous County-Historians, who had Reason to be ashamed to prefix their Names to fo shameful a Performance. must display their Skill in Criticism, in affirming, p. 64. without the least Grounds of Probability, " that the " credulous St. Bernard was deceived in his Narrative of the Murder of 900 Monks by the Danes at Ben-" chor, which he had from the Abbot Congan; and that " extracted this Story from the British History, where-" in 'tis told, that Ethelfrid King of Northumberland "destroyed in one Day 1150 of the Monks of Bangor " in Wales, A. D. 607, being instigated thereto by " Austin the Monk, because they would not submit to " the Authority of the Pope and Austin, although the "Slaughter was committed two Years after Austin's "Death." These critical Pampbleteers are very free with the melifluous Dector, in impeaching him of Credulity, which Epithet they are the first who gave it to him. The holy Doctor, in his prefatory Discourse to St. Malachy's Life, in which mention is made of the Murder of these Monks, affirms * the Truth of what he relates, having so great a Dependance on his Collegue, Abbot Congan, who, he was certain, would not

^{*} Sane narrationis veritas secura apud me est, intimata: à vobis, band alia proculdubio protestantibus quam qua certissime comperta funt vobis.

inform him of what was not authentic, or genuine, tho' these Pampblet-criticks advance, without Authority, that the holy Abbot Congan extracted the Account out of the Britilb History, consequently that he misinformed, and imposed on St. Bernard, but Dom. Mabilion, who was the last Editor of his Works; nor Tillemont, Baronius. Spondanus, Bolandus Continuators, Fleury, the celebrated Peter Abelard, found not St. Bernard credulous, (tho' be bad several Conserences and Disputes with bim.) Baillet, Dupin, Natalis Alexander, and Morery, Writers celebrated for their fingular Accuracy in Criticism, have not reputed St. Bernard credulous. That these Nine hnndred Monks were murthered in Benchor Abby of the County of Down, is related by Arnoldus Wion, in his Book of The Tree of Life, and by John Wilson in his English Martyrology, on the 26th of June, on which Day is put down the Martyrdom of them Monks at Benchor in Ireland. The Charge of Congan's imposing on St. Bernard, is not a trivial one; but, to the contray, very disadvantageous, and quite foreign from the Character given to this Irish Saint by Henriquez, the Ciftertian Menologist, in his Marsyrology, of whom he had better Materials than the Down-pampbleteers, who spared not even the East-Angles Apostle, St. Austin, at whose Door they leave the Murther of the 1150 Monks of Bangor in Wales: Venerable Bede, who lived nearer to the Age of that Saint whose Life he wrote, mentions no tuch thing; but how inconsistent are they, who, after accusing the Saint of being accessary to the Murder, acknowledge the Slaughter not to have been perpetrated till two Years after the holy Monk's Decease These Pretenders to Criticism ought, before they embarked therein, to bave consulted Father Honoratus of St. Mary, a barefooted Carmelite's Reflections on the Rules and Use of Criticism, printed at Paris 1713, three Volumes, 4to. In page 260, the faid Editors of the County of Down number, without any Authority, John à Sacro Bosco among the Writers born in the faid County; but Ware, and his modern English Improver and Translator, write, that he was born in the County of Dublin; but there is no End

End to their Blunders, who affirm, that the Roman Cartbolic Religion binders Industry; whereas 'tis allowed universally, that France is more fruitful for Inventions

than our Islands; but that we improve them.

The Roman Catholics of Ireland are not encouraged by this Pamphlet to incorporate into the Phylico-bistorical Society, which, in its Institution, is most laudable and praife-worthy, and will be of real Service to the Kingdom in general, provided it be carried on without Slurs on Religion; which is a Subject quite alien from the Natural History of a County, and will hinder R. C. from either subscribing or furnishing Materials in their Powers and some of them have most considerable Memoirs. which might ferve to illustrate feveral things to Advantage. For 'tis not reasonable to suppose, that they will give fuch Helps, as they are mafters of, to be interspersed with Invectives against the Religion they profess; but it is to be prefumed, that, in the Histories of the following Counties not yet published, that proper Care will be taken, to infert nothing that will give any Offence in the religious Way; and that those, who have been instrumental in giving fuch Offences, will be, by faid Physicobistorical Society, no longer employed as Editors; for is it not very furprising, that they, in their Account of the County of Down, improve the Abuses, which, in the Beginning of their Prefatory Difcourle, they juftly decry; to wit, "the Mistakes and Misrepresentations " that have been handed down from remote Times. of and yet are admitted as Truths by those who publish "Lies, and give to them a Sanction by false Assertions." They inform their Readers, "that their "Account of the ancient and present State of the "County of Down, is fent abroad with the View of " taking off the Veil, and removing of Mistakes and " Mifrepresentations;" and yet, in the very Perclosure of faid Preface, they introduce, by Head and Shoulders, several Instances of the Barbarities of the Irish committed on the Protestants, to the Number of 2000, and upwards, even in that one County. What has this to do with

the natural History of any Shire? which might afford more ample, delightful, and ufeful Matter without this Digreffion. Where are thefe flagrant and monftrous inflances of Cruelty, at that Time committed, which they puff'd in faid Preface, p. 13? And deceive the public in affirming, that the Venerable Body of Trinity-College Rletted to publifb; for as yet they have not appeared, tho' two Years have elapsed. To what purpose is their Quotation from Cnogber Mac-Mahon brought in? Where this Irish Ignation of Lisbon is introduced, page 14, as " exhorting the Irifh to extirpate the English, their Manners and Religion, out of their Kingdom; to " murder and destroy all that favour and adhere to 44 them, or were fprung from them, although they " were Papifts, or their nearest Relations." This Paragraph is to extraordinary, that I cannot help calling to Question if it be genuine? Inasmuch as 'tis inconsistent, that a Fefuit should exhort Irish Papists to extirpate and destroy his Popilo Wife or Children, because they were descended from English Ancestors. What Christian would prefume to recommend an Action in itself fo unchristian; nay, inhuman to the R. C. of Ireland, which at that very Time was mostly peopled with English Defcent, several of them engaged with the Irish in that Insurrection? How could a Book, which contained fuch impious Tenets, proscribed by all R. C. as beretical, efcape the Flames of the Lifton Inquisition; or the Author from perpetual Imprisonment, which he most justly deferved? Surely the Clergy of the English College in Lisbon would complain of this Irifb Father; and his Book. From whence may be concluded, that either the Author was mad, and therefore not noticed; or, what is more probable, that the Extract of this Paffage is not authentic, or that fuch a Book was never published. But, even supposing both, as 'tis a received Adage, that one Swallow maketh not a Summer; so the Opinion of one erazy Divine must not be imposed upon a whole Body of Christians, as a Standing Rule of their Church.

THE EXAMINER.

If the Opinions, I say, of one crazy Divine should be imposed upon a whole Body of Christians as a standing Rule of their Faith; then the Church of England must allow of the Real Presence, because 'tis supported by Dr. Parker, Bishop of Oxford, in his Reasons for taking off the Test-Att. She must give into Prayers for the Dead, because they are maintained by Dr. Stevens of Oxford and Dr. Brit. She must grant Tradition, and that of the Mixture of the Wine and Water in the Sacramental Cup; of the Oblations of the Eucharistic Elements, as the representative Sacrifice of Christ's Body and Blood; the Bleffing of them; the recommending of the Faithful departed to God's Mercy at the Celebration of the Christian Sacrifice; which Tenets the learned Dr. Thomas Deacon, in the 20th p. of his Preface to a Book he published at London 1718, entituled, The Doctrine of the Church of Rome concerning Purgatory, &c. are not only maintained by him; but, as he affirms, they have been proved in several Books; such as, Reasons for restoring, &c. A Desence of Reasons, &c. The Necessity of Alterations, &c. to be effential and necessary Parts of Christian Religion.

The same Writer most judiciously observes, in the six sirst Pages of the Presace mentioned, that "Contro"versies, of a religious Nature, ought to be managed
"with utmost Sincerity and Impartiality; and that
"when a Person attacks any Sect of Christians, with
an Intent to "w the Unlawfulness of their Communion, in now, the Dispute he should represent
the Doctrine or Practice of the Body he opposes,
not from private Authors, but from the public Declarations and Determinations which every Member
is obliged to stand by; and when the Point in Controversy is laid down, then he should produce his Arguments from Scripture, Tradition, or Reason; always omitting what is not to purpose, and urging
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nothing against his Adversaries but what is conclu-" five. This is a Method which, it is to be believed " no one will deny, a Writer of Controversy would do well to follow. The Readers ought likewife to be "duely qualified; they should examine religious Difputes without any Byass; they should not read on purpose to find Fault; but they should be perfectly "difinterested, and approach with a Mind sincerely disposed to receive Truth, and resolved to follow it when they have found it; and were but this Method once observed; would but Authors throw away their " Impertinences, and Readers their Prejudices, controversal Tracts would be small in their Bulk, and Disputes would soon be brought to a Conclusion. "It has often been observed with Concern, the Usage " which Protestants and Romanists have given each other in Controversies; Sometimes they accuse each other of Practices, which cannot be charged on the Body; or if they could, they fignified nothing to the " Matter of Communion. Sometimes they argue a-" gainft the Opinion of private Men, as if they were the Tenets of the Sect they are opposing; and some-"times they deny the Doctrines of their own Church, and misrepresent that of their Adversaries. " Management have been practifed on both Sides. Some Protestant Writers have charged the ill " Practices of the Court of Rome upon the Church of " Rome; others have argued against Equivocation, " mental Refervation, not keeping Faith with Here-" tics, and fuch like Opinions, as if they were the Do-" ctrines of the Church of Rome, though they are the "Principles of some Jesuits only. Some disputed a-" gainst Fasting and Confession, as if they were Herefies; others have represented the Church of Rome as "having no Regard to Piety and Goodness, though "tis certain there is a great deal of Devotion in that " Communion. But belides this unfair Dealing, which " fome Protestants have been guilty of, they have some-"times given up Tradition to the Romanists, or, if they made use of it, yet they did not care to stand by 1

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it, when it opposed themselves; and so argued against Tradition, though at the fame time they argued a 26 gainst their Bible, which doth recommend Tradition, and which cannot be proved to be canonical by any other Argument. Whether they were afraid Tradition made against themselves, I will not say. But certain it is, they gave their Adversaries a great Op-" portunity of bearing down hard upon them. And I cannot help faying the Romanists fometimes pressed close upon the Protestants, who had often maintained unfound Principles rather than Submit to Tradition. By which (fays he p. the 15th of faid Preface) is oroved the Necessity of Infant-Baptism; the changing of the Sabbath from the feventh to the first Day " of the Week; the divine Right of Episcopacy; in fine, (adds faid Author, p. 18.) if we will not submit to the Authority of such Traditions, we may turn Deifts, deny that there is any Revealed Religion, and then burn our Bibles; for the divine Authority of " Hely Scriptures cannot be proved but by Tradition; without which we overthrow the Foundation of revealed Religion itself."

The same Writer afferts in p. 11. that the Saints pray for us; and, in his 8th, 9th, and roth Pages, that " praying for the Dead is a necessary Duty, and renders "them Service; confequently whoever refuses, nay, neglects to pray for the Faithful departed, commits " no lefs a Sin than Uncharitablenefs." And he quotes the Author of The Necessity of an Alteration to be of the fame Opinion; and, in the 10th page, he most strenuoully infifts, that our Bleffed Lord offered bimfelf a Sacrifice for the Dead, as well as for the Living. --- and page 14. that the primitive Church always prayed for the Dead. --- In fine, it was, (according to faid Dr. Deacon in his 15th page) the "Custom of the Catholic Church " in all Ages, no Instance can be produced of any particular Church, for the first 1500 Years, that did not practife it; yet never cenfured for a Novelty.
--- The ancient Liturgies mention Prayers for the Dead; not one Father wrote against them from the

Apostles Days to Calvin; and therefore (in p. 14)

ftyles it an Apostolical Practice. Some through Ig-" norance, (continues faid Author) and others through Malice, have branded the Defenders of these Tenets, which are necessary and essential Parts of the Christian " Religion, as being Papists, or Popishly affected. Now " fuppose (concludes he) that we did agree with the " Romanists in these things, must it therefore necessarily " follow, that they are absolutely unlawful in them-" selves? Because the Members of the Church of Rome " believe there is a GOD, and fay their Prayers, must " those of the Church of England turn Infidels, and not " worship their MAKER? Have not these matters " been primitive Practices of the ancient Church, and " the Institution of CHRIST himself? What Ad-" vantages then do these Persons give the Romanists, by " calling these Catholic Doctrines and Practises by the " Name of Popery? They were (according to him " in his 27th page) in our first English Common-Prayer-" Book, till, by the Interest of Calvin and Bucer, and " fome other foreign Presbyterians, thrown out of the Com-" munion-Service." He finishes the Preface by affuring of the Public, "That neither he, nor the other Protestant "Divines of the Church of England, who endeavoured " to restore the above-mentioned primitive Practices, " are not in the least Popifoly inclined, much less Pa-" pists." And Monsieur Daille, a Hugonot Minister, wrote a Treatise, intituled, Faith grounded upon the Scripture; wherein, after having expoted all the Articles of Faith professed by the Reformed Church, he faith, that, without Contest, the Church of Rome professeth the Belief of them; and true it is, that they hold not all our Opinions, though we hold all theirs. The Lutheran Divines of the University of Helmstad. in the Dutchy of Brunswick, write quite otherwise of the R. C. Tenets, than what the modern Pamphleteers do, as appears from the Decision they published, of a Question propounded to them in these Terms: "Whe-

ther a Protestant Prince may, with a safe Conscience, embrace the R. C. Religion?" on Occasion of the

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Princess of Wolfenbuttel's Marriage with Charles III. King of Spain. They decided in the Affirmative; and do affert, that " the Roman Catholics have the necessary " Faith to know GOD, in order to Salvation." And do fay, along with the Authors of the Confession of Aug Sburg, that " both Catholics and Protestants fight " under Jesus Christ. They, also own it to be their " firm and constant Belief, that Persons of undoubted "Piety and Probity do live in Romish Monasteries. " Neither, fay they, can it be deemed, that the Romish "Church is not a true Church; for, if it had not been " a true Church, all its Members would have been in a "State of Damnation, and irretrievably loft; which " none among us would dare to advance." Nay, Melantibon himself has maintained, that the Romish Church bas not ceased to be the true Church. Doctor Jeremy Taylor, a Protestant Bishop of Down, Lib. of Proph. Sect. 20. p. 249, 250, 251. "I consider, says he " that those Doctrines, that have had long Continu-'- ance and Possession in the Church, cannot be easily " fupposed, in the present Possessors, to be a Design, " fince they received it from fo many Ages. ---- Long " Prescription is a prejudice oftentimes so insupportable, "that it cannot be, with many Arguments, retrenched, " as relying upon these Grounds, that Truth is more " ancient than Falfhood; that GOD would not, fo ma-" ny Ages, forsake his Church, and leave her in an Er-" ror, that whatfoever is new is not only suppositious, " but false. He adds (for other Motives) the Beauty " and Splendor of their Church; their pompous Ser-" vices; the Stateliness and Solemnity of the Hierar-"chy; the Name of Catholic, which they suppose their own Due; the Antiquity of their Doctrine; the " continual Succession of their Bishops; their imme-diate Derivation from the Apostles; their Title to " fucceed St. Peter; and his personal Prerogatives; " Confent with Antiquity in Ceremonials; and a Con-" fent with some elder Ages in many Matters doctri-" nal. The great Consent of one part with another, " in that which most of them affirm to be of Faith. The great Differences commenced among their Ad-" versaries, and the Casualties and Accidents that hap-" pened to them. Their Happinels of being Instru-ments in converting divers Nations. Their Piety, " and the Austerity of their Religious Orders of Men " and Women. The single Life of their Priests and Bishops; the Severity of their Fasts; and their exterior Observances. --- The great Reputation of their " first Bishops for Faith and Sanctity. The known Holiness of some of those Persons, whose Institutes the Religious Peasons propose to imitate. Their Miracles, &c. are such Motives as (according to Bishop "Taylor) may very eafily perswade Persons, of much "Reason and more Piety, to retain that which they know to have been the Religion of their Forefathers, " and which had actual Possession and Seizure of Mens "Understandings before the opposite Profession had a " Name."

How wide are this Learned Bishop's Sentiments from those of the scurrilous Writers, who daily publish their infamous Libels against the R. C. Religion! Surely the Author of the Enquiry, bow far Papists ought to be treated here as good Subjects; and how far they are chargeable with the Tenets commonly imputed to them, &c. before cited, would not perhaps be fo hafty and unfair, had either he, or his Reprinter, (who endeavours to ape him who was formerly his Master) perused this Preface of Dr. Deacon. How different also are these Gentlemens Sentiments from the County of Down Hiftorians, who labour to stigmatize the prefent Race of the R C. of Ireland with invidious Cenfures, on account of the nefarious Deportment of some of their Progenitors in that memorable Year 1641. Are the unjustifiable Actions of elapfed Ages to be renewed, to what End? It cannot proceed from Charity, because it serves only to enkindle a Refentment, which ought to be buried in perpetual Oblivion, along with the Actors Ashes, and not to pursue with Vengeance the innocent Posterity of criminal Grandsires, nor chastise the guiltless for being born of guilty Ancestors; for, to punish those who affend offend not, because 'tis possible they may, is an unheard-of piece of Cruelty, (as the Author of the Farmer's Letters seems to recommend) and even outstrips the Inquisition

in the blackeft Colours it was ever painted in.

It ought to be considered, that there are several Protestants in Ireland married to Roman Cathelics, whose Children are educated, some in the Popish Principles, others in the Protestant Perswasion, is the Affection of the Husband to be alienated from his Wife on the account of Religion; or Children to sly against their Parents? No, for the believing Wife, according to St. Paul, sanstifies the unbelieving Husband. Whatever then was transacted formerly in those distracted times, it ought not now to be repeated; and yet hideous Relations every Year are declaimed from the Pulpit itself, (which ought to be the Chair of Truth, the Propagator of Charity, and Reconciler of Enemies) to create ill Blood, and to disunite the strictest Ties or Friendship between the Protestants and Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Bleffed be the Almighty, there is a good Harmony and Understanding between each other these many Years, and will (as 'tis to be hoped by all good Men) daily increase in Friendship towards each other; but this is more owing to their own good Sense, than to some of the Protestant Writers and Teachers, who have ventured to adulterate the Word of God, in adapting of it to depraved Accommodations, quite foreign from the Sense intended by the Divine Spirit which dictated it. 'Tis really a pity, that the Chair of Truth should be so often dishonoured, not only with Flattery, but, what is still worse, Ribaldry and Slander, or that some Ministers of the Gospel, who should, by their Ministry, be the Salt of the Earth, the Light of the World, Angels of Peace, whose Duty it is to recommend Unity, Moderation, Concord, Tranquillity, the Forgiveness of Injuries, good Neighbourhood and Society; but, in Oppofition to their Office, do often transform themselves into Ministers of Darkness, and foment Discord, promote civil Wars, spirit up Rage, nay, even thirst after Blood, Tanta ne funt calestibus animis ira, in recommending of Faggots,

Faggots, Axes, Hatchets, and Gibbets, which often has been done on the Twenty-third of October, and Fifth of November. Are not fuch Evangelizers, without expatiating on the Subject, the Fore-runners of Antichrist, in behaving like Foxes and Firebrands, instead of Doves and Lambs? Are they not the false Prophets, who, though they appear in Sheeps cloathing, are rapacious Wolves, against whom our Saviour cautions us to beware? --- But let the Irish Rebellion be as bad as ever it was represented, the Crime of those therein concerned has been abundantly attoned for, by the exemplary Fidelity of the whole Body of the Catholics of Ireland, both to King Charles the Second, and his Brother James the Second, also to Queen Anne, King George the First, and to his present Majesty, whom God long preserve. 'Tis well known to the World, that they behaved very quiet, not only during the Infurrection of 1715, but even in these present Conjunctures, there neither has, nor is the least Shadow of Disturbance, or Tendency to Rebellion; nay, to the contrary, I have been affured, that, very latlely, the Roman Catholics of this Kingdom has offered to pay among themselves the Expence of a Number of Troops to oppose the present Rebellion. How ungenerous therefore is it to charge the whole Body of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, from one Generation to another, with the Facts of some, in which neither their Religion, nor their Body, was involved, I leave any impartial Reader to judge.

[To be continued.]

THE E X A M I N E R.

Christian Preachers ought to consider seriously, that, by their Ministry, they are the Ambassadors of Christ; and therefore ought to speak all things tending to the Peace of Jerusalem, to the reconciling of Church Controversies, composing their Differences, allaying their Animolities, applying some little Balm of Gilead to heal their Wounds, rather than to speak or write any thing to make their Sores angry and fester, and, as much as in them lies, incurable for ever. How infinitely more ought they to prefer being deservedly called, the bleffed Sons of God, as Peace-makers shall be, than the Sons of Discord, Fomenters of Harred, Enmity, and Rancour, Encouragers of the Destruction of several innocent Souls believing in Christ. For it was not in the tempestuous Whirlwind, nor dreadful Earthquake, nor in the following Fire, that God would come to the Thebean Prophet on Horeb, 3 Kings xix. 12. but in the gentle whiftling of a foft Breath of Air; and when he affumed human Flesh, he revealed himself in no other Language than that of Meekness, Mercy, Kindness, and Love. Nor did he, nor his Apostles, convert the World by any other Means, than by evangelizing Peace to them that were far off, and them that were nigh; and breaking down the middle Wall of Partition, and making one of two, Ephel. ii. 17. Surely then if these Declaimers, who know not the Way of Peace, Rom. iii. 17. resolve not to make the injured Roman Catholics of Ireland all the Reparation they can, by retracting the injurious and foul Invectives they pulished, how can they expect to attone with the Almighty?

There is no Maxim of Conscience more universally admitted by all Christian Churches than this of St. Au-

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gustine,

gustine *, That the Sin of Injustice against Man is not forgiven by GOD, till Restitution be made to Man, of that which is taken or detained from him, if it be in the Detainers Power to restore it; and the Reason is manifest, because, till that be done, there is an actual Continuation of the Injury still by the Author of it. Which being fo, even when the injured Person is but one private Man or Woman, how much must it be more fo, where all the Roman Catholics of Ireland are injured in the highest Nature that can be? Nay, as much as in these Declaimers Representations of them lies, exposed not only to the utmost Hatred, Horror, and Detestation of all their Protestant Neighbours; but entire Destruction too in their Estates, Liberties, and Lives; that is, in all that can be dear to any in this World. And therefore without fuch Reparation (in re & in voto) no Repentance, no Tears, no Purpoles, no Power of the Keys, nor even the Blood of the Lamb it-felf, will attone. Nor will the Politics of Xenophon, or Plato, nor will any Pretence of a public End of pious Intention for the Protestant Church, or State of England, nor will any other Politions or Practices of Papilts, that are truly theirs, how wicked foever they may be reputed, plead the Declaimers Apology to the Righteous and All feeing Judge.

To fay, Evil may be done, that Good may come of it,

To fay, Evil may be done, that Good may come of it, Rom. In. 8. is downright blashheming Christianity itself. That false Accusations, it known to the Accusers to be false, is Evil, and so much the greater, by how much the Matter of it is more heinous. That even known and confessed Malesactors themselves cannot, without horrible Sin, be voluntarily accused of Crimes they are not guilty of. Nay, that even the most undoubted Idolaters in the World, even the Calicute, very

^{*} Si res aliena, propter quam peccatum est cum reddi possit, non redditur, non agitur pænitentia, sed singitur. Si autem veraciter agitur, non remittitur peccatum, nist restituatur ablatum. S. Aug. Ep. 54. ad Maced. & habetur 14. 96, cap. 11.

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Adorers of the Devil for GOD, cannot, without enormous Sin, be destroyed by Lies, or impeached of Crimes, which the Impeachers know, in their very Souls, they are innocent of. In a Word, all wilful Lies are intrinsicall Evil, and those which are styl'd pernicious Lies, as being grievously harmful to other Persons, are even capital Sins against the Laws of God and Nature; the Consequence of which is, that no such Politics, no such Pretences or Intentions, nor any other true or false Enormities of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, can without Reparation made them by their Impeachers, to the best of their Ability, attone for them before the awful and great Tribunal.

'Tis well known, that the Roman Catholics of Ireland have addressed his present Majesty, on his Accession to the Throne, and assured him of their Allegiance, which they looked upon to be indispensable; and, as such, hitherto have, and will, 'tis to be hoped, punctually observe it; nay, far from professing a traiterous or bloody Religion, as the modern Pamphleteers represent

them.

But why do I trouble myself in souling or sullying any more this Paper, with Repetitions of Scurrility or Slander, which doubtless must, in the Judgment of all sober Men, discredit the Authors themselves much more than those it strikes at; however, least the unwary should be imposed upon, it is somewhat necessary to unprejudice them from the Missepresentations they might have imbibed; and 'tis to be presumed, that Offence will not be taken, in wiping off the soul Impeachments against Popery, of its being a traiterous and bloody Religion, as the modern Pampbleteers are pleased to paint it.

If Popery was a traiterous Religion, it would have been morally impossible, that so many Kings and Nations should ever have embraced it; yet the Emperor, the Kings of France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, and Sardinia, with numerous other sovereign Princes of a lower Rank, are not only stanch Papists themselves, but extreamly jealous of the least Change of Religion in their respective

respective Dominions; and would they profess themselves Protectors of it, if, by Experience, they found it to be a traiterous Religion, destructive to Loyalty, even by its Principles, and encouraging Subjects to rebel against their Princes? This furely cannot be; for they are more careful of their own Interest, and concerned for the Safety of their Crowns and Persons; consequently are satisfied, that Popery is not prejudicial to the Prerogative of Sovereigns; that Canonical Obedience to the Pope is not inconsistent with the strictest Allegiance to Kings; and that it neither teaches Treason nor Rebellion against lawful Powers. In effect, there is not a Roman Catholic King in Europe, but is as faithfully obeyed by his Subjects, as any Protestant King whatsoever; nay, even those little Princes in Italy, who border next upon the Pope's Dominions, would make no Difficulty to oppose him, if he should attempt to invade their just Rights. Which is a convincing Proof, that their Subjection to the Pope in Spirituals, and their acknowledging his Supremacy over them in a meer spiritual Capacity, is no Prejudice to their Loyalty, nor a Handle for Treason or Rebellion against their lawful Sovereigns.

But let us turn our Thoughts a little homewards, and we shall find that all the Blood that was spilt in Scotland for the dethroning of Queen Mary, and that large Effusion of it in England, during the Civil Wars, had no other Pretence to colour it, than that of Religion. Otherwise King Charles the First (whose Motto was, Pro Religione & Patria) would not be a Protestant Martyr; and 'tis well known they were not Roman Catholics brought him to the Block, or keep up the Calf's-Head Club; nay, they may as well accuse them of the Murder of Julius Cafar, and the one will be believed as much as the other by Men of Sense and common Honesty. We need but look back upon the Transactions in England, when it was the Theatre of a bloody Civil War, we shall find such memorable Instances, that they must have Foreheads doubly plated with Brass, to accuse the Roman Catholics of being concerned in King Charles the First's Death. The several Protestant Historians themselves have taken sufficient Care to transmit n

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mit to Posterity both the Names and Religion of the Actors of that bloody Tragedy. In effect, they who took up Arms against the King, who seized his Magazines and Towns, who charged him in the Field, and purfued him with Fire and Sword, till they made him their Prisoner, were alone the Regicides that took away And nothing can be more ridiculously injurious, than to impute any Part of the Guilt of it to those who were ruined in their Fortunes, and loft their Lives in Defence of him, against whom, in all that Confufion of Civil Wars, it cannot be made to appear, that even two Roman Catholics ever drew their Swords, as appears from the Testimony of some Protestant Writers, who are above all Exception. Dr. Stanhope, in his Book, entituled, The surest Establishment of the Royal I brone, p. 30. writes thus: " It is a Truth " beyond all Question, that there were a great many " noble, brave, and loyal Subjects of the Roman Per-" swafton, who did, with the greatest Integrity, and " without any other Defign than fatisfying Conscience, " adventure their Lives in the War for the King's Ser-" vice. And that feveral, if not all, of those were Men " of fuch Souls, that the greatest Temptation in the "World could not have perverted, or made them de-" fert the King in his greatest Miseries." A Protestant Bishop, in his State of Christianity in England, p. 25. writes thus of the Roman Catholics of England, "they (fays he) " for their Courage and Loyalty in the last "War, deserve to be recorded in the Annals of Fame " and History; and perhaps this may not be unworthy " of Notice, that whenfoever the Usurper, or any of " his Instruments of Blood or Sycophancy, resolved to " take away the Life or Estate of a Papist, it was his " Loyalty, not Religion, that exposed him to Rapine and " Butchery."

This agrees exactly with what is writ in the History of the Pyrenæan Treatise, printed in Holland, p. 4. viz. that the Duke of Crequi, at the Request of the Queenmother of France, interceding for a Mitigation of the Persecution against Roman Catholics, Cromwell made answer, that they were his greatest Enemies. Moreover,

the Author of the Present State of England, A.D. 1692. writes thus: "There are some few Families, in several

Parts of England, have perfifted in the Roman Catholic Religion, and are usually called Papists, against

these there are divers severe Laws. But their Numbeing not considerable, nor their Loyalty, for many

"Years last past, questionable, these Laws have been

" more rarely put in Execution."

These Protestant Testimonies are authentic Proofs of the loyal Behaviour of Roman Catholics during the Civil Wars. One thing more to be remarked is, that, in those turbulent Times, when Loyalty was put to the hardest Trials, and even when some bright Stars of the Church of England fell, though their main Body flood firm to the Crown, in those very Times the Loyalty of the Roman Catholics was fo confpicuous, and fo well known, that Papist and Cavalier were become fynonymous Terms. Because there was not a Papist but was esteemed a Cavalier, nor a Cavalier but was nick-named a Papift. Nor did their Loyalty end with the Life of King Charles the First, but continued the same to his Protestant Son and Successor, who, after the fatal Defeat at Worcester, owed his Preservation, next to God, to the inviolable Fidelity of Roman Catholics, whom neither the Promises of considerable Rewards could corrupt, nor the Threats of certain Death deter from their Duty.

Tis notorious, that, from the first Establishment of Christianity, that is, of Popery in England, till the Norman Conquest, which contains above Four hundred Years, there were the sewest Rebellions in it that ever were known; and yet the Religion called Popery never sourished more in England, than during those four Centuries, in which it produced the most glorious Race of Kings, that ever graced the British Throne. It was owing chiefly to the religious Generosity of those Times, that England was indebted for the best Part of her richest Foundations; and those noble Abbits, and other religious Houses, which, till they fell a Prey to the Luxury and Avarice of an arbitrary Prince, were (as

Sir William Dugdal, and other Monasticen Writers, observe) not only a fure Refuge for all indigent Travellers, but a constant Relief for all the neighbouring Poor about them. Nay, 'tis to these very Times of zealous Popery, that Protestants are still indebted, not only for many of their stately Cathedrals yet standing, but particularly for both their famous Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, the one founded by Sigibert, the other by Alfred, two Kings of the Saxon Race. And is it not very strange, that, if Popery was a traiterous Religion, a Nation proteffing it should flourish most, and enjoy the greatest Tranquillity in those very Times, in which it was most zealously addicted to it, as both England and Ireland then were? This furely will appear morally impossible to any thinking Man; because Treachery is the Source of Wars and Confusion, and these bring Milery and Defolation into every Country wherever they prevail.

Were not the magnificent Cathedrals (especially, the two superb of Dublin) crected in Ireland when Popery prevailed? Was it not a popula Archbillian of Dublin who first built the Castle, or the Palace of that Metropolis? Is that an Indication of Popery's being a traiterous Religion? But it must be fo, say the modern Libellers. fince 'tis grounded on the deposing Dostrine; but this is a false Supposition. For no Roman Catholic in the World is bound to believe, that the Pope has any Power, directly or indirectly, to depose Princes; and for any, who is filly enough to believe it, there are thousands who believe nothing of it. Nay, the opposite Doctrine is strictly maintained in all the Universities of France; and Fathers Peter Walls, and Anthony Caron, two Inish Franciscans, has heartily laboured, in several Trafts, to prove, That the Pope has neither direct nor indirect Power to detbrone, or depose Princes.

But this Practice of deposing Princes may be more justly charged on some foreign, though not on all, Protestants. For Luther no somet began to publish his Gospel, but the People rose up in Arms in several Parts of the Empire, being chiefly headed by Muntzer, who had for-

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merly been Luther's Scholar, and said, he had received the Sword of Gedeon, in order to compel the whole World to acknowledge the new Kingdom of Jesus Christ, and depose idolatrous Magistrates. In effect, they openly declared nothing less, than their Intention of deposing, not only the Three Ecclesiastical Electors, and other Ecclesiastical sovereign Princes, but all Sovereigns whatsoever,

where their Arms should prevail.

This furious Storm (wherein above a Hundred thoufand perished) being the Signal of Rebellion to all other Parts of the Empire, where Protestancy had tolerable Footing, was immediately followed by the famous League of Smalkald, A. D. 1525. The Confederates whereof, to wit, the Duke of Saxony, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Duke of Wittenberg, the Duke of Brunswick, the Duke of Lunenburg, the Marquis of Baden, the Prince D' Anbalt, the Counts of Furstemberg and Munsfield, the Imperial Towns of Aug Sourg, Ulm, Strafbourg, and Frankfort. And thele, with their united Force, were feemingly strong enough to have deposed their supream Lord on Earth Charles the Fifth, whom they endeavoured to furprize unawares and unprovided, and drew fuddenly into the Field, against his Imperial Majesty an Army of Seventy thousand Foot, Fifteen thousand Horse, with an Hundred and twenty Pieces of Cannon, and all the other Requisites for such an Army, in order to make a general Engagement. The Letter of Defiance, which they sent to the Emperor was only thus superscrib'd: To Charles of Gant, bearing bimself as Emperor. And the Landgrave himself, a little before, wrote to some of his Friends, to this Effect, That be doubted not but to make Charles fly out of Germany before long. The divine Providence and Fortune of Cæfar gave him a little Time to prepare himself, and then with very little Loss (or scarce any on his Side) gained a compleat Victory over them all; even those two Generals themselves, Saxony and Hesse, one of them being taken, and the other was forced to come in, with both their Lives at his Mercy.

THE EXAMINER.

The Deposition of Sigismund the Eleventh, King of Sweden, was more successful to the Lutherans, than the Attempt they made to dethrone Charles V. Emperor of Germany. His Swedish Majesty happened to have been a little while absent in Poland, whereof he was also (at the general Election) chosen King. On his Return the Lutheran States of Sweden, in the Year 1597, openly took Arms against him, although he was their Lawful Anointed King, meerly on account of his Religion, fought him, worsted him, made him sly back to Poland, and, in 1604, deposed him, and declared him and his Issue for ever incapable to enjoy the Swedish Crown. Soon after they raised his Uncle Charles, Duke of Suderman, to the Throne, crowned him, and entailed it upon his Issue.

Queen Christina indeed thought proper to quit the Throne; and, in so doing, spared her Subjects the Pains and Cost they might be at, in order to dethrone

her.

John Buckbold, an Anabaptist, seized the City of Munster, in Westphalia, and, on the 24th of June 1535, had himself crowned in the Market-place with all the Solemnity imaginable, with this very Title, 1 be King of Justice, and the new Jerusalem on Earth. This said Botcher of Leyden held out desperately against a powerful Siege of eleven Months Continuance; killed in one Sally Four thousand Gentlemen, the very Flower of the Besiegers, plundered the Churches, robbed the Citizens of all they had, and turned that noble, opulent City into a Theatre of the most horrible Calamities and Impieties that ever the Sun beheld; nor ceased, till divine Vengeance pursued him close at the Heels, and quite altered the Scene. He was betrayed by one

of his own *Prophets*, who flaughtered all his fanatical Troops, and inflicted on himself the most dreadful Death that could be thought of, executing both the one and the other in that very Market-place, where they

fo lately crowned him.

Thomas Muntzer, another Anabaptist, perswaded also a disaffected Crew, the Commons of Suabia, Franconia, Thuringia, &c. in 1525, to rebel against their lawful Princes, who, for a long time, carried all before them as a Torrent of Fire, pillaging and destroying all in their Way like fo many Furies. Their Success encouraged the Boors of almost all the other Provinces of the Empire to follow their Example; and became at length. so powerful, that, with united Force, they gave the Landgrave of Heffe Two Battles at Franhausen. They fought elsewhere Trucses, General of the Confederate Lords in Suabia, and the Paligrave of the Rbine, and also the Duke of Lorain in Alsatia. In fine, they lost in these and other Battles an Hundred and fifty thousand Men on their own Side, to fay nothing of all those that were killed by them on the other, from first to last, before this grand Rebellion of theirs was extinguished.

Calvin, though differing from Luther in many doctrinal Points, even surpassed him in his antimonarchical Zeal; and, to give the World an early Instance thereof, he had no fooner got Footing in Geneva, but the fovereign of that Place was deposed, and afterwards expelled; nay, wherever his Doctrine prevailed, much the fame was effected, or at least attempted: Many Instances of which might be given, but these few that follow may suffice, viz. Philip II. was deposed in the Netberlands; Queen Mary in Scotland, from whence she fled into England, where she lost her Life by the Executioner's Axe, after seventeen Years close Confinement. The Hugonots in France used their utmost Effort to dethrone both Charles the Ninth and Henry the Third, besides their Attempts against Francis the Second and Lewis the Thirteenth. at several Times, from the Year 1550 to 1627, in all which which they were generally unfortunate, and at length

miscarried in all their Designs.

There were several Attempts made in England against Queen Mary, although her Reign was but very fhort, by some of her Protestant Subjects, in order to depose her, notwithstanding she was crown'd, and acknowledged their undoubted lawful Sovereign. The chief of the Conspirators was (as the Chronicles relate) Sir Thomas Wyat, who gathered together a Mob of the disaffected and rebellious, and marched with them over Shooters-Hill, entered Southwark, passed the River Thames at Kingston, advanced from thence to Charing-Cross, and marched on to Ludgate in London, without scarce any Opposition, to make himself Master of the Gity and Tower of London, in order to dispose of the Crown at his Pleasure. But being unsuccessful in his Attempt, was treated as a Rebel, and foon after received his Deferts.

I shall, for the present, throw a Veil over what happened in England in that most dire Catastrophe of all; I mean that of King Charles I. whose Head was, according to the Sentence of a pretended High-Court of Justice, cut off upon a Stage before his own Palace Door. And yet 'tis well known, that those Miscreants, who were the Perpetrators thereof, called themselves Christians of the Protestant Perswasion; and most of them being at the same time the most inveterate, as well as irreconcileable Enemses to the Church of Rome, and far from being Friends of the Church of England as by Law established.

The Memory of these truly-odious and abominable Facts should not be revived here, were it not out of Necessity to expose the Malice and Weakness of those modern Libellers, who, from the treasonable Practices of some Roman Catholics, do inser, that therefore Popery is a traiterous Religion. For how would they realish this Consequence, if the same was inferred against the Protestant Religion, (in the manner they do it against the Roman) from the Facts above mentioned, and ma-

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ny more omitted? Or, what Answer could they give to it? And whether the same Answer will not quit Popery, as well as Protestancy? The Libellers best Method will be, to own candidly, and agree with the Examiner in that general, if not universal Maxim, viz. That the Crimes of one, or many more Persons, cannot, in Justice, affect, or be ascribed to the whole Body of any Christian Church or Society what soever: Or, in other Words, That there are ill Men of all Religions; but that their personal Missemeanours cannot be legally charged upon the whole Body, or Society, of which they are the unworthy Members.

But, to illustrate the Case a little more familiarly, let the following Instance be put: Great Numbers of Protestants, as well as Papists, are yearly condemned in Dublin for Thieving, House-breaking, Murder, &c. Suppose now some Wiseaker, upon a Day of Execution, should ask what Religion the Criminals were of, that were going to fuffer? And being told they were true Protestants, should, with Hands and Eyes lifted up to Heaven, cry out, He never met with a Religion before, that taught Thieving, Murder, &c. would he not deferve to be rewarded with a Fool's Cap? I leave the modern Libellers to make their Application of this Example as their Judgment shall direct them. However, the Moral of it is instructive, and will inform them, that there may be, and will be wicked Men in all Religions whatfoever; and that the Crimes they fall into are not to be ascribed to their Religion, unless its very Principles encourage their Wickedness. And this Answer is enough to fatisfy any rational Man. Nay, even this Answer must likewise keep off the Scandals of the Gunpowder Plot, as well as the Irish Rebellion, from touching Roman Catholics in general; or elle how can Protestants vindicate their own whole Body from the Infamy, either of the Villainies already mentioned, or of any other Crime committed by particular Persons of their own Communion?

And now, fince the Gunpowder Plot has been mentioned, with which the Roman Catholics are continually reproached by their Adversaries, to incense the unwary Multitude against them. It cannot, I think, with Justice be properly called a Popish Plot; the Reason whereof is evident, because that Expression implies at least a General Plot of the Roman Catholics of England. As when mention is made of a Popilo Principle, the obvious Meaning of which is, that it is a Principle generally owned and maintained by Papists; now a Plot is looked upon to be general, when not only many of the Heads of a Party, but also a considerable Number of all Ranks, comparatively to the whole Body, are concerned therein; which never could be faid of the Gunpowder Plot. For if it be modeftly computed, that a Fifth Part of England were of the Roman Catholic Religion in the Beginning of King James the First's Reign, the Catholic Nobility likewise at that time were very numerous, infomuch that the Marquis, the first Earl, the first Baron, viz. Winchester, Arundel, Montague, and Baron of Abergavenny, were all Members of the Church of Rome; and the King's Son was then the only Duke in England. And yet, what is very furprizing, there was not one Roman Catholic that ever was found engaged in this great Plot of any Distinction. And the whole Number of those that were, I think, amounted only but to Thirteen Persons, whom King James also, in his Proclamation of November the 7th, styles, Men, for the most part, of desperate Estates. Their Names are fet down by Sander son, a Protestant, in two Columns, page 238 of his Works, viz. Eight in the first, who work'd the Mine, where the Barrels of Powder were to be placed; and five in the fecond, who were afterwards engaged to them, as Sanderson tells us; who also relates, that King James's Father was effectually blown up by the Earls of Murray, Morton, Bothwell, and others of the Reformed Church of Scootland, concerned in the faid Confpiracy.

'Tis true, that Catefby, with Twelve more Popish Affociates, had a Defign to blow up King James, tho' neither his Majesty nor Parliament were in Danger, according to faid Historian; because they had no less a Man than the Prime Minister of State for their Tutelan Angel: a Person deeply read in Politics, who had inherited a double Portion of the Spirit and Wisdom of his Predecessor Walfingham, knew all his Tricks of Legerdemain. and could as feafonably discover Plots, as contrive them. This made Ofborn, a Protestant Writer, plainly acknowledge, p. 34. of his Works, that it was a neat Device of the Secretary. And King James himfelf, after the Hurry of the first Business was over, and that his Majesty had Leisure to consider, and had dived thoroughly into the Bottom of that Affair, was wont to call the Fifth of November, Cecil's Holy-day, as the Lord Cobbam, and others, have professed to have heard from his own Mouth.

Thus much at least is certain, viz. that the Letter written to the Lord Monteagle, by which the Plot was discovered, had not a Fool, but some very cunning Sophilter, for its Author. For it was so craftily worded, that though it was mysterious enough, on one Hand, to prevent a full Evidence, and that it was written on purpose to discover the Plot; yet it was enough, on the other, to be understood, with the Help of a little Confideration, as the Event foon plainly proved. Indeed, when the Letter was brought to Secretary Cecil, he. poor Gentleman! had not Penetration enough to understand the Meaning of it, and said, it was written by some Mad-man. But here, 'tis to be feared, he wronged himself; for the Secretary was not mad. On the contrary, he had too much Wit to explain himself; and was too refined a Politician to let slip so favourable an Opportunity of making his Court to the King, who was to have the Compliment made him of being the only Solomon, wife enough to unfold this dark Mystery. Which whilst his Majesty was doing with a great deal

of Ease, the Secretary was all the while at his Elbow,

admiring and applauding his wonderful Sagacity.

But there is a very remarkable Circumstance in the timing of this Letter, viz. that it was fent to the Lord' Monteagle ten Days before the Parliament was to fir. Now, what Necessity was there for this great Haste, if the Letter was designed for nothing else, but to warn his Lordship to forbear coming to the Parliament the first Day of its Meeting? For the Letter would have come time enough to his Lordship upon such an Errand, had it been delivered to him, either the Night before, or on the very Morning of the Seffion. This, doubtless, would have been much fafer, and answered all Intents and Purposes as well, if the saving of the Lord Monteagle's Life had been the only thing defigned. 'Tis there very manifest, that the Author of the said Letter, whoever he was, had other things in view, befides those which concerned his Lordship; which fucceeded accordingly, as he could not but foresee, without the Help of the Magic Art. For the Lord Monteagle, who knew nothing of the Ploty finding a treasonable Letter brought to him by a Stranger, and from an unknown Person, suspected immediately (as it was but rational fo to do) that it was a Design upon his Lordthip to draw him into a Snare; and therefore carried it forth. with to the Secretary's Office, (as any prudent Man would do, for his own Security, upon fuch an Occafion) and then followed the pleasant Court-Farce already spoken of. So that, in all Probability, the same Man, who was under-hand the chief Contriver, was also the Discoverer of the Plot; and the greatest Part of those concerned in it, were trepan'd into it by one, who took fuch Care, that none but the Bubbles themselves should be hurt by it. All this is hinted at by Sanderson, who writes thus, page 334. " The Jesuits had a Note of " Cecil's Name in their Register, not as a Day-labour-" er, that carried some sew Stones or Sticks, but as the " Master-workman, whose foreign and domestic En"gin eers wrought in the Mine of Discovery." And Mr. More, in p. 310. of his History of the English Province, thus writes: "There was no light Suspicion of a Peer's knowing the Conspiracy long before its Discovery, who cunningly pretended Ignorance, that

" more might be involved."

But let that be as it will, there is no doubt but that they, who suffer themselves to be drawn into a Plot like Fools, deserve to be hanged for it like Knaves. Tis true, Garner, Tesmond, and Gerard*, three Jesuits, were accused of having been privy to it. But the two former declared, it was under the inviolable Seal of Confession they came to the Knowledge of it; and did their utmost to dissuade their Penitents from it, and even made them promise they would. The other Jesuit, having made his Escape beyond Sea, put forth a public Writing, in which he called the Almighty to witness, that he knew nothing of the Plot, no, not so much as in Confession.

'Tis then to be considered, whether this may justly deserve the Appellation of a *Popish Plot*? That is, whether it be just to charge the *Roman* Catholics in general with the Infamy of those few, that were concerned

therein?

* Of whom may be seen an Account in More's History of the English Province, and Charles Dodd's new Ecclesiastical History of England from the Reformation to the Revolution.

[To be continued.]

THE EXAMINER.

The Cafe fairly stated, with regard to the Gunpowder Plot, was thus: Thirteen profligate Papifts, (and that is scarce one out of a Hundred thousand reputed to be then in England) were drawn into a Plot. Some of them being apprehended, not only confessed the Fact, but also discovered all their Accomplices. And, to shew how far they were from concealing any one Perfon the leaft concerned in it, they even accused their Confessors. Besides all this, there was the most diligent Search possible made over the whole Kingdom (as all Historians witness) for Information against any suspected Perfons. And yet not one Roman Catholic Nobleman was found to have been either aiding, or even privy to it; nor any more Accomplices in it among the Roman Catholic Commonalty, than the above-mentioned Thir-And let any one nowerudge, whether there be any more Justice in calling this na Popisto Plot, (whose Anniver fary ought to be relebrated on the Fifth of November as a Calendar Fast, as long as the Twenty-fifth of December continue to be kept a Calendar Feast, according to the modern Libellers) than there would be in calling Robbery a Protestant Trades or Practices in Case a Knot of Thirteen Protestant Robbers should be taken in the Fact, and brought to Justice, by on fact is

Nay, King James himself was so far from suspecting the Generality of his Catholic Subjects to be concerned in it, that he expressed the contrary, both in Parliament and in a public Proclamation. And no Protestant Prince, that sat on the English Throne, has been more savourable to the Roman Catholics, than King James the First was in the latter half time of his Reign, (which he would scarce have been inclined to do, had he found the above Plot, or Conspiracy, to be general) insomuch

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that, as Wilson, a Protestant Historian writes, Henry, Earl of Northampton, an eminent Papist, was received into his Council; and Giles Gilbert, an Hispanioliz'd Papift, as the same Wilson styles him, was made Secretary of State. And the Favour he shewed them, on all Occasions, became so remarkable, that nothing was more frequent in Parliament, than Murmurs and Grumbling at his Princely Kindness and Indulgence towards them, as all Writers of those Times unanimously record. Which feems to be a convincing Proof to all impartial Persons, That his Majesty never regarded Roman Catholics as his Enemies, nor their Religion as traiterous in its Principles to Protestant Princes. And this evinceth also most perspicuously, the Truth of what the Lord Bishop of Elphin afferted in his Circular Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese, mentioned above, page the 5th, viz. "That Roman Catholics, notwithstanding "their Principles in Religion, may be good Subjects " to Protestant Princes." And not the most flagitious of all Religions, and bloody Papifts; the most detestable of all Men, as the modern Libellers style them.

Yet, methinks, they lought to have forborn giving the Roman Catholics this wilest of Characters, till they had confidered the Principles and Practices of the following Sectaries, viz. the Arians and Nestorians, the Sabellians, Macedonians, Photinians, Socinians, Anabaptifts, Familifts, Antinomians, Muggletonians, and Libertines; most of these deny the Trinity of Persons, and Incarnation of the Second of them; the Eternal Confubstantial Son of the Unbegotten Father; that is, deny at least the very chief Fundamentals of the Christian Religion, if either the Church of Rome, or the Church of England, or that of the Greek Communion, or all these three put together, reach us right what those Fundamentals are. The latter of the now mentioned Sectaries deny (fome in one way, and fome in another) not only those Fundamentals; but too too-many also of the most necessary and most effential Superstructures built upon them, befides many other Articles of the Christian Religion; nay, forme of them deny all Divine Revela-

tion.

declare openly against all Morality in this Life, and the Hopes and Fears of an hereaster (a). Moreover the Socinians (b) deny eternal Death, and everlasting Fire, to be no other than a meer Annihilation of the Soul; and yet these Sectaries (c), who admit of no Restraint on their infinite Errors, who neither believe CHRIST, nor Sin, nor the Resurrection, nor the Fundamentals of the Christian Religion, which the most eminent Writers of the very Protestant Church of England itself requires as necessary Means of Salvation. And yet, after all this, the modern Libellers prefer them to Roman Catholics, since they style them the most flagitious of all Religions, and bloody-minded Papists, the most detestable of all men.

To leave off this grating Repetition, and wish rather for a more pleasant Theam; which this grave and ferious Subject feems not to admit of. But to proceed: 'Tis to be wondered, that the Roman Catholics were not charged with the Affaffination intended by John Ruthen, Earl of Gowry, in Scotland, against King James the First; and, had not Andrew Henderson, one of the armed Affaffins, relented, and opened a Window to cry out for Help, whilst the King was struggling with Alexander, the Earl's Brother, he had been dispatched in a Moment. Alexander was killed upon the spot by John Ramfey, and the Earl himself by Doctor Herres, two of those Gentlemen who came up to the King's Rescue. The History of this Assaffination Plot, and his Majesty's truly-miraculous Deliverance, is recorded by Cambden (d), but more at large by Sanderson (e). Yet there was not fo much as one Roman Catholic concerned in this Conspiracy; for the Protestant Historians, just now mentioned, relate, that the Actors were Protestants. A

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⁽a) Alexander Ross's View of Religions, Edit. 4. p. 229, 234, 361, 365, 366. (b) Idem, p. 367. (c) Idem Ross & Spondan, ad Ann. 1525. Num. XXV. (d) In the Life of Queen Elizabeth, p. 596. (e) pag. 227, 228, 229.

Holiday was kept yearly in Remembrance of it, as long as King James remained in Scotland; but, after his Accession to the Crown of England, it was buried in Oblivion.

Although the Roman Catholics were not charged with that Affaffination; yet the Irish Rebellion is left at their Doors, for which an Anniversary Holy-day has now been kept above a Hundred Years. Is it out of pure Gratitude to God Almighty for their Deliverance out of it, that the Nation is so particularly devout on this Occafion? If fo, 'tis highly commendable. For Thanks' ought to be rendered by us to our Great Greater for all things; and therefore 'tis not to be denied, but that there is all the Reason in the World we should pay him the Sacrifice of our Lips, even our folemn Praise and Thankfgiving. But, with Submission, I think, that that Rebellion ought not to be charged or imputed to the Roman Catholics of Ireland in general, fince it was the Action of some particulars, and not the Work of their Entire Body or Religion.

The Insurrection in the Year 1641 seems rather to have been a national Feud, than a religious War, according to the County of Down Editors, who quote Cnogher Mac Mahon the Jesuit exhorting (in the Book they ascribe to him) his Countrymen the old Irish, to extirpate the English, although they were Papists, and their nearest Relations. From which it appears, that Religion was not the Cause; for what Pains were not taken by several Roman Catholic Bishops to convene Synods, in which they and their Glergy, not only Secular but Regular, even the Mendicant Orders subscribed their Allegiance to the King? And their Example was followed by the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry of Ireland. Did not two learned Divines, of the Franciscan Order, write against the said Insurrection

^{*} Peter Walsh wrote the History of the Irish Remonstrance in Folio; Anthony Caron, Commissary of the Franciscan Order in Ireland, published a Larin Folio, entituled, Remonstrantia Hyternorum, &c.

feveral Books? In one of which fully appears, the valt Oppositions made against it by several, both Clergy and Laity, of the Church of Rome; and the Author is called by William Nicholson, Bishop of Derry, in the Irish Historical Library, honest Father Walsh, whose Account never was impeached of Partiality towards the old Irifb. Was Sir John Temple as impartial, he would not have incurred the severe Censure he met with from a late Writer, to wit, Hugh Reilly, Esq; who, in his Preface p. 8. to the Case of Ireland briefly stated, affirms, that the said Knight wrote as many Lies, in a manner, as Lines, in bis Romantic Legend of the Irish Rebellion, on purpose to blacken the People, and exasperate the Republicans of England against them, and against the King too, upon the account of the Murders he pretends to have been there. committed, whereof the bundredth Part was not true. The Lord Clarendon exaggerates also in his Account; but the Lord Castlebaven, in his printed Apology, A. D. 1674, not only affirms, but proves to a Demonstration, that the Number of those who perished in this Insurrection of the Irish, could not amount even to to the fixth Part of Clarendon's Computation, And the Author of the Difsertation prefixed to the Marquis of Clanriccard's Memoirs, makes this Reflection on Temple and Clarendon's Accounts: Some, who bave expressly written of Forty-one's Affair, exceed it in many respects; and even from the Pulpit it elf there are bideous Relations; whence 'tis not to be admired, that, with the Vulgar at least, it is taken for Fast and Truth.

What, doubtless, engaged the old Irish Natives in this Insurrection, was the severe Usage, as Sir John Temple himself owns, which they met with, being treated by the English little better than Slaves; no wonder therefore they took the first Opportunity to throw off the Yoke that galled them, inasmuch as they imagined that time the Crisis, or critical Juncture, in which they might redeem themselves and their Posterity from any farther Bondage. It may be modestly computed, that, at that Time, there were Thirty Irish Catholics to One English Protestant; which alone shews the Impossibility

possibility of the reputed Number of the Slain in the English Chronicles; because Ireland was never computed to have more than Two Millions of Inhabitants; besides. a great Number of the English Protestants avoided the Massacre by flying to Derry, Colrain, Eniskilling, and many other Places which were in the Possession of the English. Though the Irish Catholics had so great an Advantage, by the Superiority of their Numbers over the English Protestants, yet the latter had the Power in their Hands, and the Laws on their Side; of which they took the Advantage upon all Occasions, and put them in Execution with the utmost Rigour and Severity. So that the old Irish Natives, being moved chiefly, as above, by the Oppressions they lay under, laid hold of the Opportunity of those intestine Broils in England, to make a bold Attempt to recover their ancient Liberty. To ascribe therefore this popular Fury of an oppressed People, to no other Cause than a Desire of killing Heretick, is as ridiculous a piece of Nonsense as it would be to maintain, that the Indian Slaves, when they rife up against, or murder their English Masters, do it purely for the fake of Religion, and to kill Hereticks.

I shall not dwell upon the Affair of the Irish Rebellion, but do refer to Castlebaven's Memoirs, and Reily's Case of Ireland briefly stated; and shall only observe fome Testimonies, from such good Protestant Writers, as will fet the Matter in the clearest Light. For the News of the Infurrection of the Old Irifb Natives was no fooner brought to the Parliament, but (as it is in Sander son's King Charles the First, p. 444, and Baker, p. 504.) the Parliament voted, That all the Roman Catholics of Quality in England should be secured, which the Catbolic Lords and Gentry of Ireland looked upon as a fure Prognostic of the severe Treatment they were to expect there also, having a much more plausible Pretence to suspect them than their Bretbren the English. From whence they concluded, that all the terrifying Reports, which had been industriously spread by particular Persons for their own wicked Ends, would most certainly come to pass. And indeed it happenedo: p. 540.) the Lords Dillon and Taaf were seized at Ware, being delegated by the Lords of the Irish Parliamenent, with their Advice to his Majesty, concerning the readiest Means to quench the present Flame; as it is more at large in the History of the Independency, p. 201.

Nay, as the now mentioned history relates, p. 201. that the Parliament infifted openly to have the Papists in Ireland rooted out, and their Lands sold; and, passing an Act to that purpose, necessitated the Irish Papists to massacre the

English Protestants.

But the following Testimony of the King himself is above all Exceptions. His Words are these "Next" to the Sin of those who began the Rebellion, theirs must be who either hindered the speedy suppressing of it by domestic Dissentions, or diverted the Aids, or exasperated the Rebels to the most desperate Resolutions and Actions, by threatning all Extremities, not only to the known Heads and chief Incendiaries, but even to the whole Community of that Nation: Resolving to destroy, Root and Branch, Men, Women, and Children, without any regard to the usual Pleas of Mercy, which Conquerors, not wholly barbarous, are wont to have from their own Breasts, in behalf of those, whose oppressive Fears, rather than Malice, engaged."

Thus spoke King Charles the First, who knew all that had passed; and 'tis plain, from his Words, that the ancient Carbolic Colonies in Ireland were driven into these rebellious Measures, partly by the Oppression of the Protestant Natives, and partly by the greatest Provocations that Flesh and Blood are capable of Nay, let us even appeal to those, who have the most exalted Notions of Monarchy, and ask them, if their Passive Obedience, and Non-resistance, be so invincible, that, being threatened with the utter Ruin of themselves, their Wives, and Children, they would not endeavour to prevent it, by the Destruction of their Enemies, if they

Icon Bafilic. Cap. xii. Par. 8. p. 63:

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thought they had them in their Power to do it. What hereafter may be done, cannot be unfolded but by those of a Prophetic Spirit; but hitherto there are not many Examples of such heroic Virtue. However, 'tis true, that some of the Irish cannot be justified by any Provocation whatsoever; for they ought to have perished, rather than saved themselves by a Breach of GOD's Laws. But to pretend to say, that they did it unprovoked, and out of a pure Hatred to Protestants, is doing them the greatest Injustice, since, it is manifest, they were hurried into it meerly upon a Motive of Self-presservation; and would undoubtedly have done the very same thing, had they been Roman Catholics that had

vowed their utter Destruction.

'Tis heartily to be wished, for the Credit of both Parties, that the many Outrages, and barbarous Murders, committed on both Sides during that unhappy War, could be buried in eternal Oblivion. Neither Party can be excused; but those, to be sure, are most to blame, who began the Tragedy. 'Tis certain, each of them has laboured to throw the first Scene upon the other. But, upon the whole, 'tis not yet known how many were thus facrificed; but too many they were, be they never fo few, Sir John Temple draws up a Muster-Roll of two or three bundred thousands of English Protestants massacred in one Province, which is not only incredible, but absolutely impossible. For (to 6mit that some hundreds said to be there slain, were living for many Years after, and some of them lived to see the Restoration) all knowing Men must own there was not half that Number of Protestants in the whole Kingdom in Summer 1641, as the author of the Catholic Apology an English Person of Hong, who gener-oully took some Pains to examine this Aspersion, who proved not only from strong Reasons, but even from Protestant Writers; and concludes upon the whole Matter, that all these Hundreds of Thou-Three Thousand: And Sir William Petty, an English Protestant, who was Clerk of the Council and Surveyor General of the Lands of Irelanded in ingenuous inquisitive Person assirms, that upon the exactest Scrutiny there were not above 36,000 on both Sides killed in the Field, or murdered in cold Blood, during the whole War.

Speedily will be publish'd.

The LIFE of St. PATRICK, Apostle of Ireland, collected from the most Authentic Records of Church History either in Print of Manuscript, with a capital Review of his WRITINGS, as a Specimen of the WORLD of Ireland, to be published Weekly by Numbers.

